Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## SAME OLD SUGAR SENATE

### Stands Doggedly by the Trust and Its Traditions.

### VOTES ON TARIFF AND CLOSURE

**The "Pop-Gun" Sugar Bill Practically Killed — Vest's Motion for a Change of Rules Defeated.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is still the same old Sugar Senate, after all. The lesson of the elections, is unheeded by it as completely as if it were a Senate of wooden images. The decision of the Democratic Party that the Sugar bill and the closure amendment should be suffered to die has been ratified by the Senate. A majority of that body this afternoon voted to shelve both of these propositions. It was not expected that either would receive affirmative action, the main purpose of their advocates being to put the Senators on record as favoring and opposing them. This move was entirely successful, and the country is afforded a chance to inspect the list of men who stand by the Sugar Trust and the Senate's antiquated rules. Several Senators dodged the issue presented, but this action will not help them in the least, for they were in the Capitol and did not vote simply because they did not wish to go on record. To vote wrong is braver than to dodge, and for that reason the dodgers of to-day will not escape condemnation for their act.

The motion to take up the Sugar bill was lost by only four votes. Messrs. Blanchard, Martin, and Roach, Democrats, voted in the negative, and Messrs. Call, Murphy, Gibson, and Gorman dodged.

Eleven Democrats were absent, but the votes of the dodgers and the three Democrats who deliberately repudiated Democratic pledges would have secured consideration of the bill.

Every Republican present either voted against taking up the bill or was paired against it.

On the subsequent proposition to consider the closure amendment the vote stood 34 to 24.

Only two Republicans, Messrs. Power and Quay, voted in the affirmative, while eight Democrats, Bate, Blanchard, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Palmer, Pugh, and Roach, voted to stand by the traditions of the Senate.

Some of these Democrats deliberately turned their backs on their previous record. Mr. Palmer, for instance, who had given the country to understand that he was in favor of progress in the Senate, to-day marched under the mossback banner. The two Louisiana Senators divided on both questions, Mr. Caffery favoring consideration of the Sugar bill and the adoption of closure, and Mr. Blanchard taking the opposite course.

The action of the Senate to-day ends all hope of doing anything with the tariff bills or of changing the rules in this session.

The excitement began promptly at 2 o'clock, and the Senate Chamber was well filled in anticipation of the struggle which had been advertised. At that hour, the Nicaragua Canal bill being before the House, Mr. Gray, who, as exclusively announced in The New-York Times this morning, had volunteered to lead the movement, took the floor and spoke as follows:

I do not desire to delay the final disposition of the Nicaragua bill, nor do I wish to address myself to a discussion of its provisions. I had indulged the hope that at this session we might fairly and honestly dispose of some important public measures that went over from the last session of Congress. I hoped that we might without lengthy debate have a vote on the bills proposing free coal and free iron ore, and the measure reported from the Finance Committee proposing a flat duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars, doing away with the differential one-eighth and the differential one-tenth in favor of those sugars that are brought from countries which pay a bounty on their production.

I believe that it is the duty of the Senate and of the individual Senators to fairly meet the challenge which is presented by these bills. Without presuming to criticise those who differ with me as not being in favor of them, I think that common justice, common regard for the interests of the country, and fair dealing demand that we at least have a vote upon them. I do not believe that any extended discussion can be necessary after the results at the last session, especially the discussion on the Republican side of the chamber, and I trust that there may be no disposition now to delay a proper and dignified disposition of these bills by final vote at this time.

Mr. Gray then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Sugar bill.

Mr. Harris immediately asked that the bill be read. The Clerk was about to read it, when Mr. Morgan remarked that, while he favored the Sugar bill and should be glad to vote for it, he did not believe that the Nicaragua bill should be displaced by it, and therefore he should be compelled to vote in the negative on the pending proposition. The bill was read, together with the amendments submitted by the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Berry called for the yeas and nays. Here is the detailed vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Jarvis, McLaurin, McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh—28.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blanchard, Cullom, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Martin, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Quay, Roach, Teller—27.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) was paired in favor of the motion, and the announcement was made that Mr. Brice, who was absent, was paired with Mr. Wolcott. It was generally believed that Mr. Brice would vote in the negative, but Mr. Wolcott's announcement of the pair did not lead to any dispute. The Senators who were paired in the negative were Cameron, Carey, Davis, Hale, Patton, Proctor, Shoup, and Wolcott.

The moment the decision was announced Mr. Vest was on his feet. "I move," said he, "that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution I offered in regard to a change in the rules. I know the motion is not debatable, but I ask now to modify the resolution."

"Is that resolution upon the calendar?" demanded Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Faulkner, who was in the chair, said that he understood that it had been placed on the calendar.

"Nobody ought to know better than the Senator from Rhode Island where the resolution is, as he caused it to go to the calendar," said Mr. Vest, who then added that he desired to modify the resolution by striking out the words "not later than the 15th inst."

The resolution was then read. It provided that the Committee on Rules be instructed to report at the earliest date possible an amendment to the Senate rules providing, by proper limitation and restrictions, for terminating debate and securing final action at a fixed time upon any motion, bill, or resolution which might be proposed in the Senate. Mr. Harris endeav-

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## REBELS IN PERU ARE GAINING

### Government Soldiers Are Discontented—Popular Feeling Is With Those in Revolt—Much Suffering.

News came yesterday by the steamer Allianca, from Colon, that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Puno was boarded at Ilo and Pisco, in Peru, by order of the Peruvian Government, and search made for arms, &c., supposed to be on board, consigned to the Montaniros, or rebel party.

Fighting had occurred at Pisco, and President Caceres's forces had been defeated and driven into the city, which was barricaded with cotton bales.

The City of Cirro Azul was in the hands of the Montaniros.

An exciting incident in the war occurred at this point, when a steamer with rebel prisoners, in charge of Government troops, came into port. A lighter loaded with concealed rebels came alongside. They swarmed up the sides of the steamer, overcame the guards, and liberated the prisoners.

At Lima the Oroya Railroad was in the hands of the insurgents, under Gen. Pierolas, and the only railroad running was that between Lima and Callao.

The Government fitted up a train with Gatling guns, &c., and put 2,000 soldiers on it, with the intention of making an attack on the Montaniros. But when the train neared the enemy's headquarters, 1,500 of the 2,000 soldiers deserted, and the train returned without a blow having been struck.

The condition of the Government troops is said to be deplorable, while the Montaniros are well armed, clothed, and fed.

Discontent is rife on the Government side, as the soldiers have had no pay for several months.

There is great suffering and poverty at both Lima and Callao. Food is scarce and of poor quality. Many of the foreign merchants have closed their business places and moved to other cities.

At Callao there was a mutiny among the marines on one of the Government hulks, but it was suppressed by mooring the hulk between two war vessels and training the guns on her.

Gen. Pierolas is at present near Lima, the capital, with a numerous army. According to the news now received, the popular feeling is against President Caceres and his Government, and with Pierolas and his rebel Montaniros.

## HAMILTON FISH IS CONFIDENT

### *SAYS HE WILL BE ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.*

**He Has No Fear of the Result of a Possible Combination Between Messrs. Malby and Ainsworth.**

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Tall Sycamore of Putnam, Hamilton Fish, reached town this afternoon in a drizzling rain, and was driven to the Sard residence, on State Street, opposite Washington Park, which he has rented for the Winter.

Mr. Fish is sanguine of success in his fight for Speaker of the Assembly. He claims to have sixty pledges, and says that he is a certain winner. "Why, I have been informed from a good, reliable source," he affirmed, "that Mr. Malby has but seventeen pledges, and Mr. Ainsworth but nine. Should these two gentlemen join forces, that would give them but twenty-six votes—less than half the requisite number for caucus action."

Mr. Fish claims to have secured Erie, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties, and nearly all the Republican delegates from New-York and Kings Counties. He disputes the claim of Mr. Malby that he has more than one (O'Grady) New-York Assemblyman, and prophesies that he will have him before the caucus is ended. Mr. Fish said that Mr. Malby had become unpopular, and this, coupled with the fact that Mr. Platt will not trifle with this Assembly, as he has done with previous ones, would benefit him. Heretofore, he said, he had come to Albany handicapped because the organization was against him. This time the fight is free for all and every man will have a chance.

Mr. Fish intimated that there was not the best of feeling existing between Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Malby, the unpleasantness growing out of the failure of the latter to fulfill certain pledges made to Mr. Ainsworth while he was leader on the floor last Winter.

Mr. Fish talked over possibilities and probabilities, and then stated that the first and most important matter which the Legislature would be called upon to consider would be reform legislation for New-York City, and then ballot reform. A majority of the new Assembly, he thought, favored the Myers or some other ballot machine.

The fact that he was not the only candidate for Speaker, he said, returning to the subject nearest to his heart, gave him pleasure. The reason for this glee lay in the fact that, if elected, it would be easier to parcel out the committee patronage to friends rather than to look over the 105 Republicans for the superior men. Mr. Fish declares that Mr. Malby is disheartened over the prospect.

Despite the assertions of Mr. Fish, the feeling here is that Mr. Malby will be elected with but little opposition.

## WHISKY TRUST DIRECTORS MEET

**Said to Have a Plan of Reorganization Ready for Emergencies.**

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Whisky Trust Directors began their regular monthly session to-day. There is considerable talk on the outside, but the officers and Directors give the stereotyped answer that there is nothing new. It is understood that a plan of reorganization is in readiness for any legal whirlpools the trust may strike.

Jacob Woolner said last night that all talk of reorganization was nonsense. He insists that the trust has plenty of money with which to carry on business, and that when it talks in that manner it is done for the purpose of influencing the market.

**Howgate to be Tried Next Week.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The case of Capt. Howgate, the ex-United States Signal Officer, has been set for trial Dec. 20. New indictments are expected to be brought in by the Grand Jury at any time against Howgate, as some of those now in court are defective. An effort to appeal from Judge McComas's decision on the demurrers to the indictments for embezzlement against Howgate will probably be made to-morrow to the Court of Appeals.

**Attempt to Wreck a Train.**

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 12.—The Grand Trunk mail train, due here at 7:25 this evening, struck three ties which were piled on the track midway between this point and Merritton. No great damage was done. Three tramps have been arrested for placing the obstruction on the track.

## STEPHENSON IS GUILTY

### First of the Police Captains to be Convicted of Bribery.

### PASSED LAST NIGHT IN THE TOMBS

**Sentence to be Pronounced Dec. 20—Ten Years and $5,000 the Maximum and One Year the Minimum Penalty.**

John T. Stephenson, who had been degraded from the rank of Captain of Police in the Fifth Precinct and dismissed from the service, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of accepting a bribe of four baskets of peaches from Martin W. Edwards.

All the testimony was presented Tuesday, and when the court opened yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, Ira Shafer, ex-Captain Stephenson's counsel, began his argument. He closed a little after noon, and District Attorney Fellows followed for the people. He finished at 2 o'clock. A recess was then taken, after which Justice Ingraham charged the jury, which retired at 4:30 o'clock.

The jury returned to the courtroom at 7:15 o'clock, it was thought, for the purpose of rendering a verdict. But as soon as the jurymen had taken their seats, Foreman Grosse said that some of the jurymen wanted to hear again the testimony of Melvin Wistell, Mr. Edwards's partner. The minutes of the stenographer were read. The testimony related to his hearing Policeman Thorne demand of Edwards fruit instead of money for the Captain for sidewalk protection. The testimony also gave an account of Kelly's calls at the store and told how Wistell had sent fruit to Capt. Stephenson.

Juror McKeon asked where Policeman Thorne was now. He was told that he was a patrolman in the Fifth Precinct. The jury retired.

At 7:50 the jury filed into the courtroom. The roll was called. Foreman Grosse was asked if the jury had reached a verdict.

"We have," he answered.

"Do you find the defendant guilty of the charge in the indictment or do you find him not guilty?" asked the Clerk of the court.

"We find him guilty as charged in the indictment," the foreman answered.

Lawyer Shafer called for a poll of the jury. The names of the jurymen were called by the Clerk, and each one answered "Guilty."

Mr. Shafer asked that sentence be not pronounced until next Wednesday.

"I will give you one day more," said Judge Ingraham. "I will pronounce sentence Thursday, Dec. 20."

It was not five minutes from the time the jury filed into the courtroom before the crier announced the adjournment until to-day.

Ex-Captain Stephenson sat in the chair near his counsel, which he occupied during the trial. Two of his brothers sat just behind him. He was more nervous while the jury was out than at any other time during the trial. When the jury came in he straightened up and tried to look unconcerned. He tipped back in his chair and held his head up defiantly.

With the words "Guilty as charged," the ex-Captain's face flushed hotly. Then it became ashy. But his manner was unchanged. He was still defiant.

When the court adjourned, Stephenson's two brothers stepped forward and spoke to him. Other men in the crowded courtroom went up to him and shook his hand.

Stephenson had been out on $10,000 bail, but as soon as the jury had rendered the verdict, Deputy Sheriff Burke and Under Sheriff Kelly placed themselves behind him so that there was no possibility of his escape. As soon as the courtroom was partially cleared, Burke spoke to Stephenson. The latter put on his hat and coat and, between the two Sheriff's officers, walked out of the building, across the street, and into the Tombs.

The maximum penalty which can be imposed on Stephenson is imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $5,000. The minimum penalty is imprisonment for one year. Those who watched the progress of the trial and heard Justice Ingraham's rulings and his charge to the jury are of the opinion that the sentence will be a heavy one.

Lawyer Shafer declined to say whether he would move for a new trial or whether an appeal would be taken. But from his remarks during the trial, it is understood that it is the intention to make every possible effort to keep Stephenson out of Sing Sing.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said last night that the District Attorney would at once press the cases against the other Police Captains. He said Schmittberger would probably be tried next.

"We have two homicides which will take up a day or two," said Mr. McIntyre, "but we shall hurry up everything until we have reached the other police cases."

## A TORNADO CAUSES GREAT PROPERTY LOSS

**Every Store in One Square of Forsythe, Ga., Is Unroofed.**

FORSYTHE, Ga., Dec. 12.—A terrific tornado struck Forsythe about 3 o'clock this morning. Many persons were injured, and a property loss of from $30,000 to $50,000 resulted.

The Methodist Church, valued at $18,000, was completely destroyed. Every store on the west side of the public square was unroofed, and many other buildings had roofs torn off and their contentes deluged with water. The heaviest losers are C. M. Bloodworth & Co, Proctor & Huddleston, and W. W. Hashworth, whose places were demolished.

**Charges Against Policeman Gill.**

Miss Hannah Rosenthal, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Jeweler Rosenthal of 310 East Eightieth Street, preferred charges before Inspector Williams at Police Headquarters yesterday against Patrolman Thomas Gill of the Fifth Street Station.

Gill, last Friday evening, arrested Miss Rosenthal in Second Avenue. In the Essex Market Court the following day the girl was discharged. She denied the charges made by the policeman, and said that he had made free with her and asked her to accompany him to a hotel.

Gill was summoned before Inspector Williams and confronted by Miss Rosenthal and her father. She immediately identified him as the man who had arrested her. The Inspector entertained her complaint, and Gill will have to stand trial before the Commissioners.

**An Alleged New-York Swindler.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—E. F. Weber, who, it is charged, was recently connected with a Catholic publication in New-York, and while so employed obtained $200 from a Catholic missionary society under false representations, was arrested here to-day and is held for the New-York authorities.

## FOR ABUSING A STATE TRUST

**School Fund Commissioner Jeremiah Olney of Connecticut Indicted on a Serious Charge.**

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 12.—Jeremiah Olney of Hartford, School Fund Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, who was arrested at his home to-day on a bench warrant issued by Judge Wheeler charging him with misappropriating the income of the State School Fund and with receiving money resulting from the investment of the fund, in addition to his salary of $2,000 as Commissioner, was brought here this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and presented to the court.

He was accompanied by his counsel, Charles J. Cole of Hartford, who waived the reading of the indictment, and Mr. Olney was placed under bond of $5,000 for his appearance for trial, probably in February next. Ex-Senator William B. Sprague of Andover was accepted as surety.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—The complaint upon which the warrant against Olney is issued is drawn by State's Attorney John L. Hunter, and charges Mr. Olney with having received $2,632.25 in various sums from E. L. Gunn and T. K. Wilkins of Lima, Ohio, as Commissioners for loaning money of the school fund on real estate in Ohio. This, it is alleged, is in violation of Sections 1,565 and 1,567 of the general statute, which prohibits a State officer from receiving money from others as emolument for the performance of the duties of his office. There are twenty-two counts in the complaint, covering the period from Nov. 30, 1891, to June 6, 1894. The statutes provide for a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not over one year for each offense. The suit is brought in Windham County, because Mr. Olney's legal residence is in the town of Thompson, in that county.

E. L. Gunn and T. K. Wilkins were brokers in Lima, through whom Mr. Olney, as Commissioner of the School Fund, loaned money on real estate in Ohio and Iowa. The former is now a fugitive from justice, being a defaulter to a large amount in Lima, where he collected money from borrowers in payment of loans and converted it to his own uses.

The present criminal suit is secondary to a civil suit recently brought against Mr. Olney in the name of the State by Controller Staub, in which Mr. Olney's real estate here and in Thompson was attached for $50,000. Last week Mr. Olney's counsel filed a motion demanding a more specific bill of particulars in the civil suit.

Mr. Olney has been School Fund Commissioner about fifteen years, and has been highly regarded throughout the State.

## AGED COUPLE FOUND STARVING

### *PITIABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION NEAR THE BOULEVARD.*

**They Live in a Rickety Shanty Through Which Rain Beats, and Have Eaten Nothing for a Week.**

A pitiable case of destitution was brought to light yesterday morning by the discovery of an elderly man and his wife in a starving condition in a tiny shanty at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the Boulevard.

The old couple are "Jerry" Byrnes, sixty-seven years old, who was at one time a harness maker, and his wife, Mary Ann, fifty-nine years old. They have been living in the squalid little shanty perched on the top of the rocks for sixteen years.

Byrnes made a precarious living at gardening until he was incapacitated two years ago with rheumatism. After that his wife made a living for them both until she, too, became disabled by the same complaint last Summer.

Since then they have been almost starving. As the days grew shorter and the cold weather appeared matters grew worse.

The wife's little hoard of silver which she had kept hidden from her husband for years was at last exhausted, and one week ago she dragged herself to the nearest grocery store and spent the last nickel for a loaf of bread.

The little stock of wood gave out, and for a week husband and wife have lain in the dark little shanty without fire or food.

They might have died there had not Henry Boschen, a saloon keeper near by, heard the woman groaning yesterday morning. He made his way up the steep rocks to the door, but found it locked.

He broke the door open and found the woman lying on an old bedstead. Beside her, on the floor, on a pile of rags, lay her husband, unable to move.

Boschen summoned a policeman, who called an ambulance from Manhattan Hospital. Surgeon Hill tried to persuade the couple to go to the hospital, but they stoutly refused, saying that they would rather starve. The Surgeon was compelled to leave them.

When a reporter called at the shanty yesterday a neighbor had brought them a loaf of bread and a little meal. Besides this there was not a sign of anything to eat in the place. The stove was cold and the rain beat through the shanty's roof. woman refused to say anything at first, and in reply to all questions only groaned.

When somewhat revived by the food brought her by the kind-hearted neighbors, Mrs. Burnes said she had a brother in Boston named John Kelly, who is sexton of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in that city. She said she had two cousins in New-York named Campbell and McGuire, who are priests. She did not know where they lived.

The Rev. Father Nolan, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, was notified and at once took steps for the old couple's relief.

The Rev. Father Conway, one of Father Nolan's assistants, who has known the old couple for the last two years, and aided them in every way, said:

"I called the attention of the public authorities to this case, through the police, just about a year ago. The old woman was very ill at that time, but they refused absolutely to go to any institution, where they could be attended to. It is a case for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Neither of them are able to prepare food if they had it. Often I have sent groceries and provisions to them in the morning, and upon calling during the evening, the wife would declare that she had not had a bite to eat for forty-eight hours, while a portion of the groceries I had sent them were lying about the place.

"It would be impossible to secure any one who would live with them in that old ramshackle of a place, which is liable to be blown into the street during any hard wind storm. The place should be pulled down as a public nuisance and a menace to public health.

"I do not see what more we can do in the matter. They should be removed by force by the authorities, for they will not go in any other way."

**A Ferryboat on Fire.**

The ferryboat Jamaica, which plies between Houston Street, this city, and Grand Street, Williamsburg, caught fire in the slip on this side last night. The boat was damaged $12,000.

## SAY SHE RAISED A CHECK

### Christine Mulfinger Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

### ONCE A SERVANT FOR DR. MORROW

**Paid Her in October by a Check on Fifth Avenue Bank—Figures Changed, as Alleged, to Greater Amount.**

Christine Mulfinger, a pretty German girl, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery in the second degree.

Frank Dean, cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, charges her with raising a check, given her by Dr. P. A. Morrow of 66 West Fortieth Street, from $17.10 to $79.90. The check was given to Christine on Oct. 6 last by Dr. Morrow, in payment for a month and two day's service as maid at the doctor's Summer home, Madison, N. J.

Dr. Morrow made an affidavit declaring that the amount of the check he gave Christine was $17.10, and George E. Doty, the assistant paying teller of the Fifth Avenue Bank, has made another affidavit to the effect that he paid $79.90 on Oct. 16 on a check signed by P. H. Morrow and dated Oct. 6. Mr. Doty swears that he paid the check to a girl, but he does not positively identify Christine as the person to whom he paid the check.

Dr. Morrow, however, says he made no check for $79.90 on Oct. 6, and that Christine was the only one to whom he paid a check on that date.

Christine has declared in an affidavit that she received $17.10 for the check on Oct. 16 last, and that it did not leave her hands after she received it from Dr. Morrow until she cashed it at the bank.

Christine has been employed as a waitress for the last month at the residence of Jacob J. Deneufville, the banker, at 16 West Thirty-fourth Street. A reception was being held there yesterday afternoon when Detective Fuller was announced. Mrs. Deneufville in amazement asked for an explanation, and her astonishment grew when she was told of the charge against her serving maid.

Christine, in one of her prettiest dresses, was prepared to wait upon the company, and when told that she was under arrest she sank on a chair unable to speak. "It is ridiculous," she exclaimed finally. "I am innocent."

"Why didn't you tell me you were employed by Dr. Morrow?" asked Mrs. Deneufville, turning to Christine. "You never said you had worked in New-York, and I had to send to St. Paul, Minn., for your references."

The girl made no reply to this except to reassert her innocence. She was taken to Jefferson Market Court, and, in default of $1,000 bail, was remanded until this morning for further examination.

The weeping girl was led to a cell in the women's prison, where she bemoaned her fate and repeatedly declared her innocence.

It was Dr. Morrow himself who first discovered the raised check. He was looking over his vouchers on Nov. 1 last when he found one for a check of $79.90 for Oct. 6, and the stub of the corresponding date in his check book showed that he had paid a check for $17.10 to Christine Mulfenger. The doctor notified the bank, and the bank on Nov. 3 called in Private Detective Fuller. Dr. Morrow told the detective that he knew nothing about Christine, as the latter had been engaged by his housekeeper, Mrs. Nichs. The latter had gone to Canada, and her house, 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was closed. Christine, however, was finally found at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Rudolph Spoerle, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventeenth Avenue, Flythebourne, L. I., a suburb of Brooklyn, on Nov. 8.

The girl readily agreed to accompany Detective Fuller to the Fifth Avenue Bank, and on arrival she made an affidavit in which she acknowledged the receipt of the check from Dr. Morrow for $17.10 on Oct. 6. She declared she presented it at the bank on Oct. 13 at 3 P. M., but it was too late to get it cashed. She then went from the bank to the shoe store of F. Woodhead, 518 Third Avenue, and bought a pair of rubbers for 50 cents. She wanted to buy a pair of shoes, and asked Mr. Woodhead to cash her check. He looked at it, but declined to do so until she was identified.

She then went home, she declared, and on Tuesday, Oct, 16, she again presented her check and received the money, $17.10, for it. She declared positively in her affidavit that the check did not leave her hands after she received it until it was cashed. Assistant Paying Teller Doty was just as positive in his statement that $79.90 was the amount paid.

The check shows evidence of having been altered, but the work was very cleverly done. In the body of the check the amount was written thus: "Seventeen 16....dollars," and in the lower left-hand corner were the figures as follows: "$17.10." In the word "seventeen" the double "e" after the "t" was changed to a "y," so as to read "seventy," and then after the "n" were added the letters "ine," so as to read "seventy-nine"; the figure 10 was changed to 90, and 17 to 79.

Christine Mulfinger is twenty-four years old, and she came to this country twelve years ago with her parents, who settled in Galena, Ill., where they now live. They are very respectable people.

She was not arrested, but allowed to go home, after making her affidavit at the bank. Detective Fuller communicated with the Chief of Police of St. Paul, Minn., where the girl worked for two and a half years for Mrs. E. C. Long of 332 Summit Avenue, and Mrs. Young, 324 Summit Avenue. Her former mistresses gave her an excellent reputation.

Detective Fuller says he finally consulted District Attorney Fellows, and it was on the latter's advice that a warrant was issued and the girl arrested at the Deneurville residence yesterday.

With the exception of Miss Lizzie Patterson, who was convicted of forgery before Recorder Smyth on Aug. 20 last, Christine Mulfinger is the only woman arrested on such a charge in years in this city.

**Spurious Antitoxine Sold.**

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday.

Dr. Biggs, bacteriologist of the board, reported that he had found a prominent druggist of the city offering spurious antitoxine for sale. Dr. Biggs purchased some of the fluid and analyzed it. It proved to be spurious. The druggist, whose name Dr. Edson refused to give out at this time, will be summoned before the next meeting of the board and compelled to explain.

Dr. Biggs said the druggist told him he had purchased the fluid from a reputable physician, who told him that it was manufactured in this country, but was just as good as the foreign article.

The vials containing three grams were sold at $5. The labels on them were suspicious. They contained scientific names and the names of prominent European physicians, most of which were incorrectly spelled.

## SHOT HIS FRIEND BY ACCIDENT

### Chief Babcock of the Patent Office Draughting Division Dies in a Washington Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—James B. Babcock, chief of the draughting division of the Patent Office, was accidentally shot in the back by John B. Peyton at Wright's wharf, twenty miles down the river from this city, where they and Mr. Edelin had been spending a few days duck shooting. Mr. Babcock died at the Emergency Hospital at 5:30 P. M. to-day from the effects of the wound.

Mr. Peyton was distracted by the accident and left his home at 8 o'clock without saying where he was going, and up to midnight he has not returned.

## TAKES ISSUE WITH MR. PLATT

### *MR. STRONG SAYS ALL ANTI-TAMMANY VOTERS WERE NEEDED.*

**A Straight Republican Ticket Would Have Meant a Third Ticket and Republican Defeat.**

Some prominent Republicans do not agree with the views of ex-Senator Platt that the recent victory in this city was a Republican victory.

Mayor-elect Strong, in a statement he made yesterday, took direct issue with the ex-Senator.

"I do not believe that it would have been possible to elect a straight Republican ticket," said Mr. Strong. "If such a ticket had been nominated, a third ticket would have been in the field. The anti-Tammany elements would have combined with the State Democracy. As far as I can see, the only reasonable and safe way to achieve the result was the one adopted."

This is in line with what Mr. Strong said before election. After the Committee of Seventy had made public Mr. Strong's name as its choice for Mayor, and the other anti-Tammany organizations were deliberating as to the course they would pursue, Mr. Strong said, in an interview which was published in The New-York Times, that he did not believe he should be elected unless he received the indorsement of some of the anti-Tammany organizations. He went so far as to say that he had told the Committee of Seventy that he would not accept the nomination unless these organizations, or some of them, indorsed him. He mentioned as one of the prominent ones which would have a considerable influence in determining his course the German-American Reform Union.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who was Chairman of the Committee of Thirty when it was organizing the party last Winter, said he did not think the victory in this city could have been brought about by a straight ticket.

"I think there would have been three tickets in the field," he said, "and the result would have been the election of the Tammany candidate for Mayor."

Mr. Bliss said he thoroughly aproved of the election-district system of organization, and, inasmuch as Mr. Brookfield was the representative of that system in the present contest for the Republican County Chairmanship, he favored Mr. Brookfield.

## A JUSTICE KILLED WHILE TRYING A CASE

**The Prisoner Makes His Escape After Committing the Murder.**

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—R. H. Capehart, Justice of the Peace at Velpin, Pike County, while trying a railroad man, whose name is unknown, for some minor offense, was struck on the head by the prisoner and almost instantly killed, the murderer escaping in the confusion.

**Drill of the Naval Battalion.**

The four divisions of the naval battalion assembled last night on board the New-Hampshire at the East Twenty-eighth Street pier, for inspection and drill. Owing to the illness of some of the men, the prizes won during the cruise last Summer were not awarded.

The men were in full Winter uniform. After inspection they marched out upon the pier and paraded to Broadway. Upon their return to the ship they partook of mess on the lower deck.

**Says His Vote Was Miscounted.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—James Pemberton, Republican candidate for second representative from Ansonia, has filed in the State Secretary's office a petition to the General Assembly, to be declared elected in place of Erwin W. Webster. (Dem.) The latter's vote was counted 1,043, and Pemberton's 1,026, but he alleges that the vote for him in the Fifth Ward should have been 255 instead of 232, as returned, thus electing him by six votes.

**Put into the Classified Service.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President late this afternoon, after an extended conference with Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, issued an order, which has been in contemplation for some time, putting storekeepers, gaugers, and clerks in offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue in the classified civil service. This increases the list of persons who are thus protected by the civil service by about 2,600.

**"The Chieftain" at the Savoy.**

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sullivan and Burnand's new comic opera, "The Chieftain," was produced at the Savoy this evening. It was received enthusiastically, and many numbers were encored. The scenery was magnificent. Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted the orchestra, and, after the last curtain, he responded to the tumultuous calls by appearing arm-in-arm with the librettist, Mr. Burnand.

**The City of Troy Fast Aground.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The steamer City of Troy, bound from Troy to New-York, went aground on the bar at Pleasure Island, a couple of miles above the city, to-night about 9 o'clock. All the tugs have been laid up, and she cannot get off the bar with her own power unless she is lightened. A hundred or more passengers are aboard her.

**Thought Hussey's Diamond Too Large.**

George Whyte, in the café of the Gilsey House, yesterday, told C. A. Hussey that his diamond stud was too big. A fight resulted, and Whyte was arrested. He had a knife that fell from his pocket. Hussey would make no complaint, and Whyte was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

**Tar and Feathers for a Woman.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—At Bainbridge, Ross County, fifty miles south of this city, a white girl named Criestlay was tarred and feathered to-night. Her negro associate, named Buck, escaped from the mob.

## CANADA'S PREMIER DEAD

### Sir John S. D. Thompson Passes Away Suddenly at Windsor Castle.

### HE HAD BEEN ILL FOR SOME TIME

**Details of His Brilliant Career and Speculations About His Successor in Office—Effect of the News.**

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor at 1:45 P. M. to-day, shortly after the adjournment of the Council, which he had gone to Windsor to attend.

He had conversed quietly with his companions on the platform at the Paddington Station, whence they took their departure for Windsor. They reached the latter place at 12:30 o'clock and were conveyed in a royal carriage to the castle. After the Council meeting Sir John was received by the Queen. At the end of the audience he and his companions sat down to luncheon in the Octagon Room with several of the members of the royal household. At table, suddenly, Sir John fell to the left into the arms of a guest.

Lord Ripon gave him some brandy, which revived him, and, believing that he had recovered, started for London, but before he

Sir John S. D. Thompson.

had reached the Windsor Station he was overtaken by a messenger, who informed him of Sir John's death.

The news was broken to the Queen by Sir John McNeill, her Majesty's equerry. The Queen was greatly shocked, expressed her extreme sorrow, and sent by cable her message of condolence to Sir John's family.

An inquest will be held to-morrow, Dec. 13. The jury will consist of members of the Queen's household.

Sir John Thompson had for some time suffered from fatty degeneration of the heart, and was also afflicted with an abdominal malady. He was aware of his condition and consulted a London specialist. The latter told him that he was in no immediate danger, and, being thus reassured, he made short visits to France and Italy. He returned to London ten days ago.

His visit to Paris was made, it is said, for the purpose of placing his daughter in a convent there.

At last night's meeting Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, introduced Sir John to his audience.

The Canadian Premier claimed the indulgence of his hearers, explaining that he had not as much strength as he wished. He spoke slowly, in an undertone, and his address was quite short. He was apparently much fatigued by his exertion, and finished amid loud applause.

He remained to the end of the discussion that followed Mr. Wrixon's paper on "The National Significance of the Ottawa Conference." He listened unmoved to the charge of breach of faith made against his Government by one of the Australian Agents General in connection with the calling for tenders for the laying of the Pacific cable.

All reports agree that the Queen is deeply moved by Sir John Thompson's death. She expressed profound regret and sympathy with his widow when the news was announced to her. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, was summoned to Windsor by a special courier shortly afterward. He arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, rode directly to the castle, and was received by her Majesty at once. He had a long audience, during which the Queen is understood to have communicated to him several messages of grief and sympathy.

The arrangements for the inquest have not been completed, and at 11 o'clock this evening it is difficult to obtain many particulars. The whole examination is likely to be private. Reporters will be excluded. The concensus of opinion among those best acquainted with Sir John is that he died of heart disease. Nobody recalls hearing him complain of symptoms of apoplexy. Dr. Ellison's opinion is virtually the same. He says that he could not perceive the slightest sign of apoplexy, and feels almost confident that death was caused by a disease of the heart.

The news of Sir John's death spread rapidly in official and political circles in London, and many Canadians and English politicians called at Sir Charles Tupper's office between 4 and 6 o'clock to express their sorrow. Several members of the American colony also left cards. Telegrams from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and innumerable messages of condolence and inquiry from London were received in the early evening. Later came a great number of cablegrams from America, asking for confirmation of the news or a more detailed statement of the cause of death.

At the political clubs Sir John Thompson's career was the chief topic of conversation. The expressions of opinion were invariably to the effect that he was one of the ablest Canadian statesmen of the last thirty years.

Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney General, whose close acquaintance with the late Premier was both personal and political, said in an interview this evening:

I have long regarded him as a most remarkable man. In the Bering Sea arbitration in Paris last year he discharged his functions in a dignified and judicial manner, giving a striking example of firmness and impartiality throughout the proceedings. Everybody who had a part in the arbitration was convinced of his high ability and sound judgment.

He had a most upright and exemplary character. Both Canada and Great Britain have lost a most capable administrator, on whom they might have relied for many years to meet every emergency with coolness and sagacity. It was only on Dec. 2 that he was telling me of the great satisfaction he felt in finding the result of the arbitration to be the practical solution of the Bering Sea difficulty. He was most sanguine that the Paris award would prove to be the permanent settlement of all the disputed questions. He mentioned to me that he was suffering somewhat from ill health, but he said there was nothing to indicate more than temporary indisposition.

I am sure that the recognition of his servy

ices, expressed by his appointment to the Privy Council, was hailed with as much pleasure in Canada as in England. The shock produced by his death cannot now be estimated as regards its final effects.

The Court Circular on Sir John Thompson's death says:

To the Queen's very great regret, the Hon. Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G., G. C., Premier and Minister of Justice in Canada, who had just been sworn as member of her Majesty's Privy Council, died suddenly of syncope a few minutes after leaving the council room. Sir John had mentioned that he was suffering from heart affection, for which he had been undergoing treatment, and he was feeling unwell upon his arrival at the castle. Dr. Reid was present at the moment of his seizure, and rendered every possible assistance.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who was present when Sir John was stricken, made this statement to-night:

I saw Sir John on the platform at Paddington to-day and traveled to Windsor in the same saloon with him. He appeared to be all right then, and afterward, at the meeting. After he was sworn he retired to the luncheon room, and, while we were sitting there, he suddenly fainted. One of the servants and I took an arm, and got him into the next room, and placed him beside the window. I got some water and sent the servant for brandy. In a short time he recovered somewhat and seemed much distressed at having made what he regarded as a scene, remarking: "It seems too weak and foolish to faint like this." I replied: "One does not faint on purpose. Pray do not distress yourself about the matter." He then begged me to return to my luncheon, but of course I would not listen to this. I remained with him till he seemed to have completely recovered, and he rose to accompany me back to the luncheon room. I offered him my arm, but he walked unaided. He cheerfully remarked: "I am all right now, thank you." Meantime Dr. Reid the Queen's physician, whom I had sent for, arrived. Within two or three minutes after Sir John's return to the luncheon room, and, I believe, before he tasted his cutlet or whatever had been placed before him, I saw him suddenly lurch over and fall almost into Dr. Reid's arms. At the request of the doctor the ladies who were at the table went out. The doctor, I, and some servants alone remained. We did all possible, but I felt his pulse and was confident that no aid would avail him. The doctor held the same view, which, unhappily, proved to be but too correct.

So far as I could see, Sir John had been in good health up to the first seizure, but I believe he told Dr. Reid that he had had pains in his chest. The cause of death undoubtedly was the sudden failure of the heart's action.

The Morning Post is informed that Dr. Reid gave a certificate of death from syncope. This gives the impression that no inquest is likely to be made.

Sir John Thompson's body was conveyed this evening to the West End Grand Hall, near the state entrance to the castle. A bier had been erected there, and the body will lie on it until removed for burial.

Sir John had engaged passage for home. He intended to sail on Dec. 19.

Mrs. Sanford, whose guests Sir John Thompson and his daughter had been since their arrival, was seen at the Palace Hotel, Kensington, this evening. She said that Miss Thompson did not intend to return with her father, and started for Paris yesterday. Senator Sanford accompanied her, as he had business to look after there before leaving for Canada. Sir John's health had been impaired for some time, she said, and he hoped that a change of scene and rest would improve it. Nevertheless he had been no better here. He had complained of pains in his chest, and had consulted a physician. Mrs. Sanford telegraphed to Senator Sanford, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The sudden death of Sir John Thompson has cast a deep gloom over the city, and flags are flying at half mast on all public and many private buildings.

The first news of the death of the Premier was received through the United Press, and was so entirely unexpected by his colleagues in the Cabinet that they at first refused to credit it. Additional details received through the same source, however, finally dispelled their doubts, which then gave place to a feeling of genuine sorrow, for the Premier was held in high esteem by his associates. Already there is conjecture as to his probable successor, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that the Premiership will devolve upon Sir Charles Tupper, at present Canadian High Commissioner to England.

Recently stories were circulated to the effect that Sir John intended to retire from the leadership of his party upon his elevation to the Queen's Privy Council, and that Sir Charles would succeed him, returning to Canada in time to take an active part in the general elections, which are expected to occur about next March. While these stories were not supported by any direct statement from members of the Cabinet, they received no positive denial, and the impression prevailed that such a change would take place.

Should the choice of a Premier be confined to the Cabinet, however, the Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and at present Acting Premier, is considered the most likely man. Even to him, though, there would be strong opposition on the ground that his connection with the Orange body would alienate the vote of Quebec, already held to be doubtful owing to the Manitoba school question.

Outside of Mr. Bowell, the only possible men available in the Cabinet are held to be the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance; the Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, or Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine.

Of these four, Mr. Foster is the most likely candidate, and, indeed, might even prove to be thought more eligible than Bowell. The Lachine Bridge scandal would, it is thought, be too embarrassing a matter to Mr. Haggart. Mr. Angers is little known outside of Quebec, and Sir Charles Tupper, the younger, is too young to be welcome to the rest of the Cabinet. The probabilities are greatly in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, the older, being selected, but should he refuse the position the party will doubtless choose between Messrs. Bowell and Foster.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The United Press bulletin announcing the death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle caused a big sensation in this city, and at first the general public could hardly credit the news. Particulars of the sad affair quickly followed, however, and the local papers issued special editions containing the details. There is great sorrow expressed among the deceased Premier's supporters here. Flags on public buildings and business houses are flying at half mast and there is a general feeling of depression.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—Lady Thompson, who is at present in this city, seems to have had a premonition yesterday that something was wrong with her husband. She confided her fears to Mrs. Oulmet, wife of the Minister of Public Works, who laughed at her and sought to cheer her up.

Lady Thompson is prostrated over the announcement of her husband's death. The entire city is in mourning. Flags are at half mast and crowds stand in front of the bulletins, eagerly watching for further particulars. The report of the sad event caused consternation everywhere, and even the late Premier's bitterest political opponents seem to regret his death deeply. Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, was terribly shocked when he heard the news. "Shocking! shocking!" was all he could say at first. "To be stricken down like that, at the very height of his success." He spoke very highly of the dead Premier, but refused to be interviewed on the effect his death would have on the political situation.

Hon. J. A. Oulmet said: "I am not greatly surprised at the Premier's sudden death. He was not in the best of health, was unable to take necessary exercise, and no doubt the excitement of the moment caused an attack of apoplexy." Mr. Oulmet also declined to discuss for the present the probable political changes that the Premier's death would cause. It is generally expected here that Sir Charles Tupper will be called home at once.

TORONTO Ontario, Dec. 12.—The one topic of conversation on the streets, at the City Hall, in the clubs, and everywhere is the startling news of the death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. When the United Press bulletin was first posted it was generally believed to be incorrect, but when a confirmation speedily followed, it occasioned much excitement.

Sir John Thompson has a son in the law office of Dalton McCarthy of this city, and he is prostrated by the news. Politicians are already discussing the political consequences. J. D. Edgar, a prominent Reformer, said the consequences to the Government and the Conservative Party would be disastrous. He did not believe that Sir Charles Tupper could be Premier unless his son, Charles H. Tupper, retired, which Mr. Edgar thought he would not do. In any case he thought the sad event would precipitate a general election. The Mayor said on the subject: "The news of Sir John's death will be received with deep regret. He was a great man, of fine culture and legal acumen, who had raised himself to the distinguished position of Premier by his transcendent ability."

Flags were placed at half mast on all the prominent buildings and the bells of the cathedrals were tolled. A general meeting of the City Council is called for to-morrow to consider what action shall be taken.

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Sir John S. D. Thompson was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 10, 1844. His father, John Sparrow Thompson, came from Waterford, Ireland, and was for a time Queen's Printer, and afterward Superintendent of the Money Order Department of Nova Scotia. His mother, Charlotte Pottinger, was born in the North of Scotland.

Sir John was educated in the public schools of Halifax and read law with Henry Prior, Q. C., stipendiary magistrate of Halifax. He was called to the bar in 1865. In a very short time he took a prominent position in his chosen profession. He was employed as counsel in nearly all the important cases that arose for a long period of time in Halifax. In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary Affleck, daughter of Capt. Affleck of Halifax. About this time, too, he became a convert from the Methodist Church to the Church of Rome.

In 1877 he was retained on behalf of the United States to act with the American lawyers as counsel before the Fisheries Commission, which met at Halifax. It was in 1877 that Sir John was first elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province as a representative of Antigonish, upon the resignation of John J. McKinnon, the sitting member. Earlier in his career he had devoted considerable attention to municipal politics, and had served with credit as an Alderman and School Commissioner of his native city and a member of the Senate of the university.

At the general election of 1878 he was re-elected by acclamation, and, the Liberal Administration being defeated, he was raised to the position of Attorney General in the new Government formed by the Conservatives. He secured for that office an increased influence in legislation, which, in the opinion of his fellow-members of the bar, was much needed. He continued in this position until 1882.

On May 25 of that year, upon the retirement from public life of Mr. Holmes, the Premier, Sir John succeeded him, retaining, however, the Attorney Generalship. On July 25, 1882, he was defeated on an appeal to the people on account of his policy for the consolidation of the Nova Scotia railways.

In 1885 the rebellion in the Northwest, led by Louis Riel, again brought Sir John Thompson to the front. The carrying out of the sentence of execution against Riel was strongly opposed by large numbers of the French people, and when Parliament met in 1886 the Parti National of Quebec, reinforced by nearly the entire Liberal strength from the other Provinces, gave Sir John A. Macdonald and his Government a difficult problem to solve.

At this time there was no member on the Government side who was the equal in debate of the Reform leader, the Hon. Edward Blake. Sir John A. Macdonald understood this, and invited Judge Thompson to take a seat in the Cabinet.

On Sept. 25, 1885, Sir John Thompson, who had resigned his Judgeship, was sworn in to the Privy Council and was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. He was duly elected for his old seat, Antigonish, the only one for which he ever sat, and he took his place in the House at the session of 1886. A member of condemnation of the Government for the execution of Louis Riel led to a powerful arraignment of the Government by the Hon. Edward Blake, and the answer for the Government was made by Sir John Thompson.

He was called upon to form a Government in June, 1891, after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, but he declined to accept the responsibility, recommending Sir John Caldwell Abbott. In the new administration he continued to act as Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and also as leader of the Government in the House of Commons, until the Fall of 1892, when Sir John Caldwell Abbott died, and he succeeded him as Premier.

Sir John Thompson was selected by the Canadian Government in 1888 to assist the British representative on the Fisheries Commission at Washington, and for his services on that occasion he was created by her Majesty a K. C. M. G. In 1890 he visited England to present the Canadian side of the copyright question, and in February, 1892, he was a member of the delegation of Canadian Ministers who visited Washington to confer with Secretary James G. Blaine on the Canada-Alaska boundary question. Sir John was distinguished as an orator and for his strength of character, coolness of judgment, and abundant courage. Lady Thompson and five children survive him.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—Nothing for years so shocked this city as did the news of the death of Sir John Thompson. He was born and brought up in Halifax and was personally known by nearly every one in the city. Men of both political parties are outdoing each other in their expressions of heartfelt regret at the taking off of their honored fellow-townsman.

Sir John will be buried in the Catholic Cemetery here, in the family lot, where lie the bodies of his three children, who died some years ago. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it will certainly be an imposing affair.

### PANIC IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

**Lord Aberdeen Is Likely to Send for the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The sudden death of Sir John Thompson, at Windsor Castle to-day has almost created a panic in political circles.

By the death of the Premier the Government here ceases to exist. The Ministers remain in charge of their departments and are responsible for the administration of the same to the Governor General, who, in the meantime, will send for some of the leaders of the party to form a new Government.

Whoever he does send for, should he accept, upon him will devolve the duty of forming a new Cabinet.

The likelihood is that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, who was the senior Privy Councilor in the late Government, will be sent for by Lord Aberdeen, so that they may have a conference over the Premiership. If Mr. Bowell is not chosen, then it is likely to be the Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways, or the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance. The name of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London, is mentioned, but he is seventy-three years of age and a back number in Canadian politics. The result will be to force a general election on the country at an early day.

### UNITED PRESS AND THE NEWS.

**Report of Death of Canada's Premier a Proof of Excellence.**

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The United Press to-day again proved its immense superiority over other newsgathering concerns by "scooping" all its rivals on the death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. The United Press bulletin announcing the Premier's death was on the bulletin boards of the newspapers served by it in all the leading cities of the Dominion and was being eagerly scanned by large crowds more than an hour before the few papers served by other agencies had received the slightest intimation of so important an event.

### Republican Mayor for Chicopee.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 12.—A recount was made here to-day on the vote for Mayor, and Andrew Gale, the Republican candidate, who was declared defeated on the first vote by a plurality of 10, was counted in by a plurality of 36, the final result now being: Gale, (Rep.,) 999; Mellen, (Dem.,) 963. A mistake of 24 was found in the Fifth Ward, in one block of 50 votes, 35 votes having been counted for Mellen in this block and 11 for Gale, when the order should have been reversed.

### *THEATRICAL GOSSIP.*

—Koster & Bial's.—A third series of living pictures, comprising twenty new creations which have been in preparation at Koster & Bial's during the last two months, will be exhibited for the first time next Monday evening. The list includes "Blind Man's Buff," "Christmas Eve," "La Source," "A Japanese Toilet," "The Wounded Drummer Boy," "Sally in Our Alley," "Birth of a Nalad," "Evening Prayer," "Salambo," "Love Is Lighter than a Butterfly," "An Old Sinner," "Paul and Francesca," "Home, Sweet Home," "In Vino Veritas," "Rock of Ages," "Morning," "Noon," "Evening," and "The Last Stand." Another new feature will be the reappearance in America of Paul Cinquevalli, the king of jugglers. The remainder of the bill will include Mlle. Vanoni, Jules Levy, Tschernoff and his trained dogs, the brothers Rossow, lilliputian athletes; Eugénie Petrescu, contortionist; M. and Mme. Bruet-Rivière, French duetists and imitators; Mlle Erminia Chelli, trapeze, and the brothers Forrest, musical eccentrics.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Palmer Cox's "The Brownies," now running at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has proved to be one of the most popular spectacular productions ever offered in this city. Manager Rosenquest has wisely kept time open at his house, so that the run of "The Brownies" need not be interrupted so long as the playgoing public continues its patronage. The fiftieth performance will be given Friday evening, Dec. 21, when souvenirs of a unique kind will be distributed to the audience. The new feature of the "flying fairies," introduced in the transformation scene, has proved a popular hit.

—Changes in "To Nemesis."—Rose Coghlan's new play, "To Nemesis," has been so favorably received at the Star that Manager John T. Sullivan looks for a continuance of its run through the entire engagement of Miss Coghlan, which embraces two more weeks after the present. The defects of the play made manifest on the opening night have been remedied by judicious excisions and additions, and a great improvement has been made. The objectionable soliloquies have been removed from the text, and many other important changes have been effected.

—"Elaine" at the Opera.—Rehearsals of Bamberg's romantic opera, "Elaine," are now in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House under the personal direction of the composer. The opera will have its first production in America next Monday night. New scenery and costumes have been prepared, and the production is to be an elaborate one in every detail. The cast will include Mme. Melba, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and M. Plançon. "Elaine" is in four acts and six tableaus.

—Cadets at Daly's.—The matinée performance of "Twelfth Night" at Daly's yesterday attracted a large audience in spite of the storm, demonstrating the popularity of this charming production. A party of twenty-two students from an academy at West New-Brighton, S. I., dressed in the uniform of cadets, occupied seats in the front row of the balcony, and were among the most enthusiastic in their demonstrations of enthusiasm.

—Harlem Opera House.—William H. Crane will present "Brother John" at the Harlem Opera House to-night and to-morrow, "The Pacific Mail" Saturday afternoon, and "The Senator" Saturday night. Next week William Collier will appear at this house in Edward E. Kidder's latest play, "A Back Number," which has not yet been seen in this city.

—For "The District Attorney."—Manager T. Henry French is engaging a very strong company for the production, Jan. 21, at the American Theatre, of Klein and Fiske's new play, "The District Attorney." Odell Williams is to have a powerful character part, and Frank Mordaunt and Annie Irish have been engaged for important rôles.

—Treasurers' Club.—Great preparations are being made for the annual entertainment given by the Treasurers' Club of America, which is to take place at the Broadway Theatre, Jan. 27. The artists at these entertainments are all paid for their services, so that there is no danger of disappointment for the audience.

—Claxton and Janauschek.—Kate Claxton and Mme. Janauschek have decided to remain together permanently as joint stars, and to make a tour as far West this season as San Francisco. They will present "The Two Orphans" and an adaptation of a French play by Arthur Forrest, the leading man of the company.

—A New Star for Pastor's.—Tony Pastor expects the arrival on the steamship Umbria of Miss Kitty Nolan, Irish balladist, direct from the London music halls. She will make her first American appearance here on Monday night next.

—A Lilliputian Injured.—Flossie Jansen of the Lilliputian Company was struck by a trolley car in Philadelphia last Monday and severely injured in the back. It is not thought, however, that her trouble will be permanent.

—Stewards at the Play.—The Stewards' Association of New-York has secured 100 seats for "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre, next Monday night. A banquet at its clubhouse will follow the performance.


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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.


## INCOME TAX WILL STAND

**The Effort to Withhold the Appropriation Fails.**

BOURKE COCKRAN ASSAILS THE TAX

**The Majority in Favor of the Appropriation Is Sufficiently Large to Discourage New Attacks.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The income-tax provisions of the Tariff bill of 1894 will be carried out. The only chance discovered to nullify the law was that of refusing to appropriate the money to carry it out. When that was suggested as a way to kill the civil-service law it was denounced as an unworthy method by many who are opposed to the civil-service system. The attempt to kill the income-tax law by withholding from it the necessary appropriation to set the taxing machinery in motion led the income-taxers to muster in force to-day, when the urgent deficiency bill was under discussion, and by a large majority the appropriation was retained. The vote was by tellers, the rules not permitting a vote by the yeas and nays to be taken in Committee of the Whole. There may be a vote in the House on the motion, but as the majority was one of more than two to one the outlook for the opponents of the appropriation is poor.

While the House, in Committee of the Whole, had the urgent deficiency appropriation under consideration, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) addressed himself to the item appropriating $245,095 to execute the law for the collection of the income tax. He said he had introduced in the first day of the session a bill to repeal that portion of the tariff bill, but he recognized that that bill would never see the light of day. The only way in which the ends sought by that bill could be accomplished was by defeating any appropriation for the enforcement of the law. He said he knew in taking this position he would not be supported by the great mass of his own party nor receive the encouragement of the Republicans. So that the question was not one which affected the party fealty of any member. It should be considered with no political bias. It was important, he said, to the interests of his city and State that the execution of the law should be prevented.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) he said, in his opinion, the party which passed the Tariff bill with the income-tax attachment had made a great mistake in party policy. The people of New-York, Mr. Bartlett said, opposed the income tax because they believe it to be class legislation; because it would bear heaviest upon the poorer classes by driving out investments of capital from which they mainly derived their livelihood. Mr. Bartlett discussed at some length the legal features of the question, with a view to demonstrating the unconstitutionality and invalidity of the income tax.

Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) asked him what he had to propose in lieu of the income tax—how he would otherwise provide the Treasury with revenue to meet expenses. An answer to that question, Mr. Bartholdt said, would go far in determining his vote upon the bill.

Mr. Bartlett—I am in favor of a Tariff bill laid upon revenue lines and for revenue only.

**Mr. McMillin Explains.**

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) the author of the income-tax feature of the Tariff bill, replied to Mr. Bartlett, discussing the latter's assertion that the tax was unjust.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bartlett interrupted Mr. McMillin to ask why there was not inserted in the last platform of the Democratic Party some such provision as this: "We believe in a tariff, and a tariff for revenue only, but, that tariff inadequate, to be supplemented by an income tax"?

Mr. McMillin—I am unable to tell the gentleman why such a provision was not inserted in the platform of our party. But a large majority of the representatives of the people, when they assembled here, thought it ought to be inserted; and they did insert such a provision in our legislation. It is the law to-day, and the question is whether you will enforce the law or whether you will abrogate it by refusing to make this appropriation.

Mr. Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.)—Let me ask one question: Was it ever contemplated in the Democratic platform or by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee that all the revenue of the Government should be raised by customs, and that the internal revenue, including the tax on whisky, tobacco, &c., should be repealed?

Mr. McMillin—It never was intended. On the contrary, the Democratic Party has taken strong ground against that position in this hall and elsewhere.

Mr. Straus, (Dem., N. Y.)—The Secretary of the Treasury reports, I believe, that there will be a surplus of revenue to the extent of $40,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1895. Now, if there should be a surplus of revenue, is not the gentleman willing to have the income tax repealed?

Mr. McMillin—I would not be until you have compiled with the law, in order that there may be a surplus what must we do? We must, as we have done for three years past, violate the law of the United States, and refuse to pay one dollar upon the sinking fund. When you pay up the one hundred millions of dollars of debt which has been incurred in that way; when you comply with the law, and pay $50,000,000 a year upon the sinking fund—then if we have a surplus I shall be ready to discuss the question of repeal of this tax. But even then, to be perfectly candid with the gentleman, I do not hesitate to say I would take taxation off clothing and other necessaries of life rather than off wealth. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Bartlett] complains of this tax as an unjust tax. Why unjust? Whence the injustice? Whom does it hurt? He says it falls upon the poor man, because his rent will be increased. The poor man is paying it now. He will not be in any worse condition if the taxation is put on some other things than clothes and other necessaries of life.

Man should pay to the support of the Government that blesses him, that protects him, in proportion to the blessing he receives through the protection of his property. If he has got a big estate, then he should pay a big tax. If he has got a little estate, he should pay a little tax, and the man with a thousand-dollar income ought not to pay the same tax to support the Government of the United States that is paid by the man who has ten millions of income. To illustrate the point here I shall depart from my usual course. In the whole of these discussions, Mr. Chairman, I have never been in the habit of using on the floor of the House as an illustration the names of individuals. But in order to show the flagrant wrong that is done by a system of taxation under which we have been living I will call your attention to the name of one man, which is not unfamiliar to many of you, and certainly not to every citizen of the State and City of New-York. I speak of Mr. William Waldorf Astor. This gentleman ran for Congress once against the present Governor of New-York, Mr. Flower, and was defeated, and permitted that defeat to do for him what no man ought to permit to be done in this country—it soured and embittered him against the Government of the United States and our institutions generally. He moved abroad, and, not content with what he could say against America himself and our American institutions, he purchased one of the ablest journals in Great Britain. He lives there now, and this newspaper which he owns and controls is doing its work against our institutions. And yet, Mr. Chairman, the income of this man, I am credibly informed on what I believe to be good authority, derived from property in New-York is more than $5,000,000 a year, and he does not pay—he does pay a State tax, he does pay a county tax, and he does pay a municipality tax, it is true—the Government of the United States a dollar, and has not paid $10 in ten years, although he has this colossal fortune, which is protected by our army and defended by our navy.

Now, we say that, notwithstanding his foreign residence, he should be compelled to pay something to the support of the Government that blesses and protects his vast estates in this country. What say you? [addressing Mr. Bartlett.] Where is the man that will contend that there is any injustice in requiring him to bear some of the burden of taxation?

Mr. Bartlett—I will answer the gentleman that there is no better taxpayer in the State of New-York than Mr. William Waldorf Astor. I will answer him further that there is no family in the State or County of New-York that contributes more largely to taxation purposes, State, county, and municipal, than does the Astor family.

Mr. McMillin—I respond to the gentleman from New-York—tax the rich and the poor in proportion to what they possess and not in proportion to what they need. It ought to be the dollar that pays the taxes and not the man.

Further along Mr. McMillin became engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.,) regarding the effect upon the Government revenues of a reduction of tariff rates, which concluded with the admission by Mr. McMillin that he did not believe the Wilson bill as framed would have the effect of raising the revenues necessary to carry on the Government without the income-tax measure.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said the law was on the statute book, and the appropriation should be made, because the revenue from the income tax was necessary to the Government. He did not believe in the starving-out process, but was in favor of giving the law a chance, and in this he believed he spoke for the Republican members of the House. If the Democrats wanted to stab the law by refusing to appropriate money to make it effective, they had a precedent in the action of a former Democratic Congress, when it refused to appropriate money to pay Deputy Marshals for enforcing the election laws.

**Bourke Cockran Speaks.**

Mr. Henderson yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.) Mr. Cockran said:

Mr. Chairman, I have taken the floor simply to answer a suggestion which has been made by the gentleman from Tennessee, an assertion on which he has based his argument, and which, for the sake of the Democratic Party, I think ought to be controverted now. We who have supported tariff reform, and supported it ardently through successive defeats until we believed that it was triumphant in 1892, who came to this House regarding ourselves as charged with the mission of placing the country in its relation to taxation upon a sound basis, supported the doctrine of reduced taxation because we believed that a reduction in tariff rates would mean a diminution in the cost of production; that whatever diminished the cost of production increased its volume; that whatever increased the volume of production meant universal abundance, and that universal abundance was but another name for prosperity. We believe that every reduction of tariff taxation would mean an increase of foreign and domestic trade, an increase in importations paid for by an increase of exportation, and that the universal increase in business would necessarily be reflected at our warehouses and would take form in increased revenues to the Government. If now this new doctrine is to be admitted that tariff reform means a reduction of Governmental receipts, it must mean a diminution in business, and if tariff reform means a diminution in business, then, instead of being a salutary principle for the improvement of our condition, it is what its enemies have always declared it to be—a war upon our industries and a menace to our prosperity. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the result of the last election has not changed my position. I am still a tariff reformer. [Applause.] I still believe in the principle of reduced taxation. [Applause.] And I believe that if that were the policy of the country in the future—nay, more, if the original Wilson bill had become the law of the land, the prosperity of this country would be so increased that the volume of our exports and our imports would be quadrupled, and the revenues of the Government would show a surplus instead of a deficiency. And, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee himself, I believe, supports this act, not to supply the deficiency, but because he wants to strike a blow at that prosperity which he satirizes in his speech, and which he illustrates by mentioning a single name. Sir, if there be any one man in the United States so strong that the force of his example can drive the people of this country into a vicious and extravagant system of legislation, whether it be from hate or love, that man is stronger than I believe any American citizen ought to be. [Applause.]

If Mr. Astor has driven this flower of Tennessee politics, this leader of the Democratic majority, to a system of legislation that is unequal and vicious and undemocratic, then Mr. Astor is more powerful in the Democratic caucus than ever he has proved himself to be on the Republican side, where his subscriptions have gone at each successive election. [Applause and laughter.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I believe the people of this country have pronounced upon all this system of assailing property in any shape or form. When you gentlemen here believe that you are levying a tax upon 85,000 persons, and that therefore it is a popular tax, as some of its supporters have declared it to be, can you conceive the meaning of what you say? A popular tax? Conceive for one moment the character of such an assertion. Why, gentlemen might as well talk about a popular disease or a popular plague. [Laughter.] When has taxation become popular? Surely it is not popular among those who pay it. Why should it be popular among those who impose it, but who hope to escape its provisions? Its popularity can be based only on the same feeling with which men would hear with pleasure of a town desolated by disease, or of wells poisoned by wickedness and crime. Why should you rejoice in a tax? Every system of taxation involves a sacrifice by somebody. Why should you rejoice in seeing any of your fellow-citizens compelled to make a sacrifice? Why should you rejoice in the mere power to impose a tax? Do you think because 85,000 people pay this tax, for that reason you have made it popular? Oh, gentlemen forget that while men who enjoy an income above $4,000 a year may be limited to 85,000, thank God the men who hope to enjoy $4,000 a year are computed by hundreds of thousands, and by millions, and it is that hope in the breast of the American freeman that has made this country what it is. Upon it we must rely for all the glory we anticipate from the future. And the legislation that is leveled against prosperity and success in life is undemocratic, un-American, is revolutionary, is Anarchistic, and ought to be condemned as it has been condemned by the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, it has also been said that this is a proper form of taxation. My opposition is not directed against the right of the Government to tax incomes, because I believe that it has the same right to tax incomes that it has to tax principal. The gentleman says that all men should bear their proportion of taxation. Why, then, does he limit this tax to 85,000 persons? Why is it that this system of taxation sets aside a small portion of the population and forces them to bear all this burden? If you can make this distinction for burdens, you can make it for privileges. If you can single out 85,000 persons for special taxation, you can single out 85,000 persons for special privileges under the Government. Because Democracy means equality, because all men should be held equal before the law, I believe that this Democratic Party will ultimately come around to its ancient traditions, that it will discard these newfangled notions so eloquently and attractively voiced by the gentleman from Tennessee; that it will remember the teachings of such men as Jefferson and others of our great political leaders. It will reflect that the great leaders who led them to victory, whose teachings have inspired them in hours of defeat, whose principles have brought the American people around to their support, are safer guides and leaders than those gentlemen who aim to be their successors, and who have led the Democratic Party to a defeat which threatens its very existence.

Make this tax universal, and while we may object to some of its harsher features, while we may consider that economically it is unsound in that it compels a greater sacrifice of valuable things on the part of the taxpayer than the Government can use for itself, we still recognize the measure as embracing the Democratic idea of equality. While you stand fast to that principle you may be mistaken, but you can always retrace your steps. You may fall into error, but your hearts will be loyal to the principles of the party whose faith you profess, in whose name you fight, whose commission you hold upon this floor, whose history you should vindicate, whose future you should try to secure. [Loud applause.]

The debate was closed by Mr. Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) who prophesied the return to power of the Democratic Party that it might fulfill the pledges it had made to the public, and upon which it had been charged with the responsibility of government.

When the bill was read under the five-minute rule, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to strike out the item appropriating $245,095 for the collection of the income tax.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said he opposed the motion of Mr. Bartlett. The legislation he believed to be vicious, and he voted against it, but it was on the statute book, and he would vote money to enforce it until a President and Congress are agreed that it should be repealed, amended, or modified, which would be in a little over two years from now.

The bill was further discussed by Mr. Dunn, (Dem., N. J.,) who said the defeat of the Democrats in New-York was due to the delay in the Senate in giving to the people the legislation that had been promised them, coupled with the income tax and the immense corruption fund that was placed in the hands of the Republicans by the wealth of the country.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) and Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) also discussed the motion.

The vote on Mr. Bartlett's motion to strike out the income tax appropriation was taken by tellers, resulting: Yeas, 54; nays, 127.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to make the law apply to incomes received after Jan. 1, 1895, the date the law takes effect, but after debate by himself and Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) the amendment was ruled out on the ground that it was new legislation.

The income tax regulations, containing about 75,000 words, will be issued by Secretary Carlisle to-morrow. The general character of the regulations was discussed with the President this afternoon by Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller.

### A PENSION DEBATE.

**The Administration Both Assailed and Condemned.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A somewhat acrimonious debate sprang up to-day while the House, in Committee of the Whole, was considering the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) antagonized the item of $250,000 to pay special pension examiners. He said that this would make the total amount appropriated for that class of employes this year the unprecedented sum of $500,000.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Daniel, (Rep., N. Y. Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) and Sickles, (Dem.., N. Y.) The latter stated that he was desirous of facilitating the disposition of the business of the Pension Bureau, and, if assured by some gentleman who could speak authoritatively after an investigation that the extraordinary appropriation asked for by the Commissioner of Pensions would be expended in the right direction, he would vote for it; otherwise not. Of his own knowledge, Mr. Sickles said, he knew that claims for pensions, honest and well founded, had not been granted, although the applicants had for years been appealing to the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) called attention to the fact that Commissioner Lochren's estimate of $500,000 for paying these special agents for each of the years 1894 and 1895 was not approved by his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior. He referred to the declarations in President Cleveland's messages in 1893 and 1894 that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners," and "the barefaced and extensive frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau," and against these declarations said he would put the exhibit of prosecutions begun by Commissioner Lochren. These would show, said Mr. Bingham, that only a few hundred cases had been instituted, and of these, he further said, many were the cause of frauds against the pensioners and not against the pension fund.

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.,) defended the administration of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Henderson moved to reduce the appropriation from $250,000 to $125,000, pending action, on which the bill went over until to-morrow.

### TALKING ABOUT INDIANOLA.

**Senator Platt Denounces the Dominant "White Indian Oligarchy."**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the bill to create the Territory of Indianola, out of a portion of the Indian Territory. For himself he preferred a Government by a commission, like that in the District of Columbia, but he supposed that it would be open to the objection that such a method was contrary to the American doctrine of self-government.

He favored the abolishment of the present Indian self-governments for the reasons that the interests of the Indians themselves required it, and that the interest of 300,000 white people who had been allowed and encouraged by the Indians to come on their lands also required it.

After reviewing the history of the segregation of the Indians, Mr. Platt stated that the "white Indians" had usurped the best and greater part of the Territory. Instead of being Indian republics, they were now white oligarchies, and he asserted that there was no such landlordism anywhere in the world as was found in the Indian Territory. He did not, he declared, overstate the facts when he asserted that legislation was openly and unblushingly bought and justice was openly and unblushingly perverted in the interests of these "white Indians."

When Mr. Platt had concluded, the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

**Some Notable Pension Bills.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Among the pension bills passed by the Senate to-day were those granting pensions to the widow of Gen. N. P. Banks and to Mrs. Katherine Todd Crittenden; also one placing Major Gen. John A. McClernand on the pension roll at $100 a month.

### BOLD HIGHWAYMAN ON LONG ISLAND

**He Took Daniel Whaley's Money, Then Drove Off with His Team.**

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 12.—While Daniel Whaley, sixty years old, living near Baldwin's, was driving through the woods about 1 o'clock this afternoon to Hempstead, he was confronted by a highwayman, who held a pistol to his head and demanded his money.

After taking Whaley's gold watch and $35 in money, the highwayman compelled him to leave his carriage.

The highwayman then jumped in the wagon and started the large bay horse at a high rate of speed through the woods toward Hempstead. Mr. Whaley walked along the Hempstead Road toward his home, informing all the farmers in the vicinity.

Parties were organized and followed the tracks of Whaley's carriage to Hempstead, where all trace was lost of the thief, whom Whaley described as a stout man, medium height, clean-shaven, and about thirty-five years old.

This is the fourth highway robbery that has happened in the town of Hempstead during the last two weeks.

### *AT THE HOTELS.*

—Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy is at the Gilsey.

—Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis is at the Holland.

—Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore is at the Cambridge.

—Senator C. R. Parsons of Rochester is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator A. S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Sir James Grant of Ottawa and John De Koven of Chicago are at the Brunswick.

—Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota and ex-Gov. Samu

## SAME OLD SUGAR SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

ored to get Mr. Vest to let his resolution go over, saying that the Committee on Rules would consider it to-morrow. "It has been before that committee eight months already," retorted Mr. Vest. The detailed vote on the Vest proposition follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gray, Hill, Hunton, Jarvis, McLaurin, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Pasco, Power, Quay, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh—24.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Bate, Blanchard, Carey, Cullom, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Morrill, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Roach, Teller, Wolcott—34.

Messrs. Camden and Murphy were paired in the affirmative, and Messrs. Patton, Shoup, and Wilson in the negative. Six votes added to the affirmative list would have wrought a revolution in the Senate, a revolution wholesome and desirable, by which the majority would hereafter be able to decide what business should be taken up in the Senate, when it should be taken up, and when it should come to a vote. The Democrats who squandered this rare chance were Bate of Tennessee, Blanchard of Louisiana, Harris of Tennessee, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan of Alabama, Palmer of Illinois, Pugh of Alabama, and Roach of North Dakota.

When it was seen that closure had received its death blow so far as this session of the Senate is concerned, Mr. Harris, who had voted against the Vest resolution, arose and, with the solemnity which always characterizes his attempts to set himself right with his constituents, announced that he voted against the Vest motion because the resolution was wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as the Committee on Rules had been summoned to meet to-morrow morning for the purpose of considering its subject matter. He could not see the necessity of the Senate passing a resolution on a subject less than twenty-four hours before it would be taken up and fully considered by the committee. "Inasmuch as my own position in respect to this matter has been misrepresented," Mr. Harris continued, "I will add the statement that as a member of the Committee on Rules I shall favor such an amendment to the rules as will give the majority the power to close debate upon appropriation bills the passage of which is absolutely necessary to prevent the stoppage of the wheels of government, and a similar rule in respect to revenue bills upon which the means of running the Government depend. I shall have to radically change my present opinion before I consent to any closure rule in respect to that class of legislation which may perhaps be characterized as political legislation."

Mr. Manderson, who only a short time ago was desirous of changing the rules, aptly and correctly suggested to Mr. Harris that it would be difficult to find in the annals of the Senate a single case where there had been delay because of surplusage of debate upon any revenue or appropriation bill. "If closure should come," he said, "it certainly is not needed for bills of that character. Waste, of time by filibustering methods has never been known in connection with revenue or appropriation bills, but has been confined to bills in general of the character to which there has been strong minority opposition." Mr. Manderson then laid the basis for a long and tedious debate, in which the absurdities contained in the rules were freshly aired, by expressing the hope that the decision of the Chair in permitting a vote to be taken which would supplant a bill with a simple Senate resolution would not be considered as a precedent to be followed in the body. Mr. Hill asked Mr. Manderson in what manner a resolution could be brought up which had been placed on the calendar of general orders. Mr. Manderson's reply was not satisfactory to the New-York Senator, who started in to make some remarks, when Mr. Morgan desired to know what question was before the Senate.

"Upon the question of the Nicaragua bill, I am availing myself of the rules of the Senate to discuss the question of an amendment to the rules," said Mr. Hill, "such is the liberality and the looseness and the grotesqueness of the rules of the Senate." In a vigorous speech Mr. Hill said that no bill or no resolution could be more important than the one which had been presented to secure an amendment to the rules whereby the Senate could transact its business. In his judgment, the wisest and best thing for the body to do was to direct its attention to an amendment to the rules. Mr. Hill then said that several amendments to the rules had been pending eight months or more. One to which his attention had been directed was a simple amendment providing that when a Senator shall arise in his place and announce a pair he shall be deemed to be present, instead of being deemed to be absent. Mr. Hill caused Mr. Manderson some discomfort by declaring that this amendment was framed by that gentleman. It took the Senate a half hour or more to unravel the snarl in which it found itself.

All the Senators who were instrumental in bringing about the votes on the two propositions are gratified that the country may now know how they stand with relation to the important matters which the Senate refuses to consider. At no time was it believed that they had a sufficient following to succeed in their attempt. They gave Mr. Gorman a good deal of annoyance, however, and he finally was forced to absent himself from the chamber while the votes were being taken. Some of the Democratic Senators who voted to-day for taking up the Sugar bill and the closure resolution have, in a measure, "got even" with Mr. Gorman for tying their hands in the caucus last Summer.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

**Continuance of the Senate Debate by Mr. Morgan of Alabama.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—When the Senate to-day finally got to the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) took the floor. He discussed the international question involved in the right of this Government to participate in the construction of the canal, in view of treaties with other powers. There was, he said, no question between the United States and Great Britain or any other Government touching this matter. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in their capacities as sovereign powers, had affirmed what had been done, and a case was presented in which there could be no transfer of the concessions into the hands of any other Government.

Mr. Morgan discussed at some length the right of the exercise of power under the Constitution. It was not the policy of this country, he said, to acquire territory by conquest, but by purchase. In this it could do what Russia or France or any other Government could do. Mr. Morgan then reviewed the attitude of the United States in the acquisition of territory, and argued that it was within the power of the United States to engage in the construction of this canal by guarantee.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Morgan said that he would to-morrow ask unanimous consent to have a near time fixed for the taking of a vote on the passage of the bill. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) said he would address the Senate on the bill, which he favored generally, on Friday, and then the matter went over as the unfinished business.

Mr. Morgan's statements as to the attitude of Great Britain upon the proposition that this country had a right to build the canal and exercise supervision over it, suggested to some Senators that he must be in possession of knowledge of which his associates were ignorant.

Accordingly, in the executive session, Mr. Higgins of Delaware asked Mr. Morgan if he was quite certain that Great Britain would not protest against the attitude of this country in regard to construction of the canal.

Mr. Morgan replied, without going into the matter at length, by saying that he knew the British Government would not protest, and intimated that the matter had been the subject of confidential communication between the two Governments.

Genuine Pond's Extract

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

## MEETING OF LUMBER DEALERS

*PLANS CONSIDERED FOR MUTUAL AID AND CO-OPERATION.*

**The Need of Lower Insurance Rates Discussed—Good Results Accomplished in Six Months.**

The Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Information of the same concern have been in session at the general offices of the association, 18 Broadway, for the last two days. Business of interest and importance to the wholesale lumber trade generally was transacted and steps taken to place the association upon a firmer basis than ever.

John W. Robinson, the President of the association, presided, and the following members were present:

C. H. Bond, Oswego, N. Y.; Robert H. Jenks, Cleveland; H. J. Hurd, Buffalo; John N. Scatcherd, Buffalo; E. M. Price and Frederick W. Cole of this city; William Easton, Albany; C. V. Henry, Philadelphia; A. C. Tuxbury, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Charles M. Betts of Philadelphia, Robert C. James of Albany, and H. E. Montgomery of Buffalo were present, representing the interests of the Bureau of Information.

The report of the Secretary of the association, H. M. Clarke, showed that the association had increased largely in membership during the six months. The report of the Treasurer showed a substantial balance on hand, and that, although the association has been incorporated only six months, the interest felt in the wholesale trade is so general that there are no fears as to its financial success.

The report of John Jay McKelvey, who is at the head of the legal department, showed that the members have very generally made use of the legal department, especially in matters affecting their interests against fraudulent and dishonest lumber concerns.

One of the most important resolutions adopted was one providing for a committee, which was named by the President, to take up, through the legal department, the cases of fraudulent and dishonest dealers and see that prosecutions are vigorously pushed, with a view to ridding the trade of such a class of dealers.

Other action of interest to the trade generally was taken in the appointment of a committee to see that certain changes were made in the form of the insurance policy now issued by insurance companies on lumber in transportation. The present form of the policy is now very unsatisfactory.

The question was also considered of cooperating with a number of other associations in the formation of a mutual insurance company. Reports read at the meeting showed that the lumber trade very generally is paying enormously large premiums in proportion to the average losses, and it seemed to be the general opinion that a mutual company for the benefit of the lumbermen would be useful in bringing about a more equitable schedule of rates. A committee was appointed to consider action.

The Trustees voted to have the next annual meeting held in Philadelphia. This action was taken in response to an invitation from the Philadelphia dealers.

### THE SALE OF BOXES A SUCCESS

**Bright Outlook for the Charity Ball to Aid the Montefiore Home.**

An auction sale of boxes for the charity ball to be given Jan. 23, at Carnegie Music Hall, by the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, was held at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night.

This charitable and social organization, which is only a few months old, decided some time ago that it would make an annual feature of a charity ball, for the benefit of the home. The sale of boxes last night for the initial ball was decidedly a success. Eighteen boxes were sold for $2,845.

Before Auctioneer Lewis J. Phillips began his work, the Metropolitan Orchestra, under the leadership of Julius J. Lyons, rendered a number of selections. When the bidding began, the big reception room was crowded.

The bid of G. A. Kessler of $500 for first choice resulted in his getting Box 19. B. J. Ludwig got second choice for $250. He selected Box 9. The other boxes were disposed of as follows: No. 33, Jacob H. Schiff, $150; No. 35, A. Wolff, $150; No. 31, L. Lewisohn, $150; No. 157, J. B. Bloomingdale, $150; No. 55, Louis Gans, $150; No. 37, Solomon Hess, $150; No. 53, S. M. Lehmann, $150; No. 29, Andrew Sachs, $150; No. 25, M. W. Mendel, $125; No. 27, Garson Seigel, $125; No. 41, K. Mendel, $100; No. 45, S. Sachs, $110; No. 51, V. Henry Rothschild, $100; No. 17, Adolph Lewisohn, $100; No. 43, S. Loeb, $135; No. 49, Mrs. Simon A. Borg, $100.

Among those present besides the bidders were Lucien Bonheur, Major Heyman, Leon Hirsch, Meyer J. Stein, Otto Irving Wise, Cornelius Van Cott, Miss G. Hess, and Miss A. Simon.

It is expected that the ball will be one of the big social events of the Winter. Governor-elect Morton and Mayor-elect Strong are honorary members of the society, and have signified their intention of being present.

### CARRIED A PRAYER BOOK AND TWO DICE

**Articles Found in the Clothing of a Long Island City Thief.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 12.—A passenger on a Steinway trolley car this evening saw a man take a pocketbook from a woman and start for the rear door of the car.

"That man has your pocketbook!" shouted the passenger.

A policeman in citizen's clothes was on the car, and he caught the pickpocket as he stepped to the street. The pickpocket struggled, and tried to drop the pocketbook in the policeman's overcoat pocket, but was detected.

The prisoner said his name was John Gordon, and that he lived at 1,550 Third Avenue, New-York. He had in his pockets a Prayer Book, two dice, two Chinese laundry tickets, a pocket matchbox, and 93 cents in change. In the matchbox was a pawn ticket for a gold watch, on which the prisoner had received $8. The ticket was issued by H. Stern, 56 West Thirty-first Street, New-York. It was issued yesterday, and was made out in the name of Higgins.

The woman whose pocket was picked was Miss Emma McBride of 15 Radde Street, this city.

## CRITICS OF MR. CARLISLE

Bankers Submit Their Schemes for Currency Reform.

PRESIDENT CORNWELL'S SUGGESTION

**The Banking Committee Expects to Have a Bill Ready to Report to the House by Monday.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There was plain talk to-day before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House on the Carlisle plan for the reform of the currency. Several features of the plan were objected to by George A. Butler of New-Haven, and in a letter from Lyman J. Gage of Chicago other objections were made to it, principally on the ground that it would lead to expansion of the currency. Discussion grows as the hearings continue, and the disposition to criticise is assisted by the presentation of views by men in the banking business.

It is yet too early to say what the chances are for the passage of a bill, but it is plain that the Southern members will to some degree favor a bill if they find that it will encourage the State banks. The problem that appeared to be a simple one when the Secretary's plan was submitted is now admitted to be a more difficult one than had been imagined by members who had not given the matter close study. Further hearings will help to form a sound judgment on the subject, and the talk of Mr. Cannon of New-York, which is promised for Friday, is expected to inform the Banking Committee of the opinions held by the most conservative bankers of his city of the faults of the plan suggested by the Treasury.

Among the bankers who will to-morrow address the committee is W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo, President of the New-York State Bankers' Association. Mr. Cornwell appeared before the committee this afternoon, but was unable to be heard, and agreed to be present at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He gave to-night, to a correspondent of The New-York Times, this outline of his views:

"I have for a long time felt, and have frequently said, that the Government legal tenders were a dangerous feature in the money situation in the United States. No matter what else is done, it seems to me that the safety of the gold reserve and the smooth conduct of all business requires that some plan should be agreed upon and adopted by Congress for their retirement. When this is done, we shall not be put to the trouble of watching daily the gold balance.

"The most feasible plan, in my opinion, would be to issue low-rate bonds to take up the greenbacks and the Treasury notes. It may be urged that this would cost the Government annual interest, whereas now it is getting the loan for nothing. But panics cost the whole country a hundred times more in losses than this interest could possibly amount to, and the stability, which would thus be given to affairs would once more set the tide of foreign investment this way, and that surely would be of incalculable value to us."

The Banking Committee has consulted about the form of a bill, and it is expected by its members that they will have it all ready to report to the House by Monday.

George A. Butler, President of the National Tradesmen's Bank of New-Haven, Conn., was the first speaker to-day. He laid before the committee what he said was "a practical plan of banking and currency," consisting of a number of amendments to the National Banking act. Briefly stated, the amendments proposed are these:

First—Repeal the section requiring a deposit of bonds to secure the notes.

Second—Issue to the bank, notes, say to 80 per cent. of their capital.

Third—Permit no notes of a denomination less than $10, unless the smaller notes are fully covered by coin.

Fourth—The banks to keep a reserve in specie to the amount of 25 per cent. of the notes issued.

Fifth—Place a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the circulation as a safety fund, out of which the notes of any bankrupt bank may be paid in case the assets of the bank are not sufficient to pay all the debts of the bank.

Sixth—Remove the department of the Controller of the Currency to the City of New-York, the 25 per cent. reserve fund to be kept there also.

Seventh—It would be well to fix the amount of capital that a bank should have if it is to issue notes.

Eighth—Before issuing a certificate authorizing a bank to begin operation, the Controller of the Currency should make a careful examination as to the means and character of all those proposing to start a bank.

Ninth—For every $100,000 of bank notes put into circulation $75,000 of legal-tender notes should be redeemed and destroyed. The Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds of the United States in such amounts as may be necessary to carry this out.

Chairman Springer laid before the committee a letter received from Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, in which he says:

Agreeing with the criticisms made by these officers of the Government (the President and the Secretary of the Treasury,) as to the present weakness of our situation, and the great desirability of separating the Government from the direct responsibility of currency issues, I am persuaded that the country is not ready to accept their recommendations as to the methods proposed. In making any change the method should be so simple that all can comprehend it, and it should be seen that the incidental effects would not be in any direction disturbing to trade, commerce, or industry. I believe that the Baltimore plan carries the true principles of a credit currency, but we cannot reach it by any one step, and years may intervene before it could be realized. In the meantime the way for the Government to step out of the currency business and place the burden of redemption upon the banks is plain.

Authorize the issue of $250,000,000 of 2½ per cent. bonds, payable at such time as Congress may elect, (twenty-five years desirable,) to be offered to subscribers at par. Accept in payment United States legal-tender notes or Treasury notes, the same to be canceled.

Amend the National Banking act so that banks can obtain note issue to the face value of bonds deposited as security for circulation. Reduce the tax on circulating notes to one-half of 1 per cent.

This done, national bank notes would make good the vacuum caused by the retirement of Government notes. In fact, there would be some expansion of it, to be followed later by some contraction, through forced redemption of bank issues, if it be true, as some claim, that the volume of circulating medium in the United States is larger than can be maintained and that the outflow of gold is nature's method of equalizing things. If this be so, if contraction through the exportation of gold or by the retirement of a portion of the paper money be a logical sequence of our situation, then in that case, the Government being safe from demands, the banks with circulation outstanding would be obliged to bring their issues within narrower limits. But all this would work itself out and need not be dwelt upon at length now.

The problem is this: To take the Government out of the note-issuing business.

First—Without contracting the currency in the process.

Second—Without inviting to expansion.

Secretary Carlisle's plan is subject to the danger involved under the last suggestion.

Were the above suggestions to receive serious consideration, there are some features of the National Bank act that would require amendment, in order to give note holders easier and cheaper access to the point of redemption than now exists. Redemption agents in cities should be restored; but these are details which I will pass by.

Views in writing were also received from Edward M. Gibbs, President of the Thames Bank of Norwich, Conn., and Treasurer of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and Enoch Pratt, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade.

In the course of the questioning that followed the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Butler said, in answer to Mr. Ellis of Kentucky, that the provision in the Carlisle plan making every bank proportionately responsible for the debts of every other failed bank, under an unrecognized and unknown liability, would practically nullify the national banking law. He believed the banks would refuse to come in under it. As for his own bank, he was sure it would rather give up the right of issuing notes than to accept such responsibility for the debts of others.

To Mr. Walker of Massachusetts he said that the risk to banks entering under Secretary Carlisle's plan would be very considerable until the other banks came in, as each bank would be assessed proportionately to pay the debts of a failed bank when the guarantee and safety funds were not sufficient for this purpose.

After recess Mr. Butler was recalled. Replying to a question, he said he thought his or the Baltimore plan would help the South more than the other plans proposed. The Carlisle plan would not do this, as banks would not organize under it. His own or the Baltimore plan would increase the circulation of national banks and extend their loanable funds.

If a free-coinage law (silver) were enacted, Mr. Butler said he would go out of the banking business and put his money into real estate. Free silver would ruin business and values. He began to invest in real estate before the late election, but when he saw the free-silver advocates being snowed under he changed his mind.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

### ASSEMBLYMAN HENNESSY TO CONTEST IT

**He Says Alderman McGarry Sent Hoodlums into His Election District.**

Alderman John J. McGarry, as told in The New-York Times yesterday morning, was victorious in his fight at the primaries in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night. Not only was Assemblyman Hennessy defeated in his fight to control the ward, but he was defeated in his own district as a delegate to the General Committee.

In explaining the matter yesterday, Assemblyman Hennessy said:

"In my election district I was beaten by a vote of 52 to 45. Old-time primaries would not figure in comparison with that held in the district in which I live. Young McGarry sent 200 hoodlums up there, and the mildest expression that any one of them used against me would not be printed in any newspaper.

"Aside from this rabble, he had his two uncles, his first cousins, his first cousins' uncle, "Con" Delaney of the Post Office; Mr. Quinn of the Court House, Mr. Burke of the Butler Street Court, and Mr. O'Donnell of the Building Department to help him.

"I believe I won a distinctive victory in my election district. The young Alderman threw off the mask and openly allied himself with the men who knifed the Democratic ticket on election day. He had the President, Secretary, and Inspectors with him, and people voted who got on the roll without being in the district seven days."

Assemblyman Hennessy will contest the election at the meeting of the General Committee, which takes place to-night.

Michael McCarren of the Sixth District of the Tenth Ward is also indignant. At a caucus at which Alderman McGarry was present it was decided to nominate and support Mr. McCarren, but when the ballots were counted it was found that McCarren had only received 17 votes, while McGarry's uncle, John B. Gray, had received 47 votes.

Assemblyman Hennessy claims that a great moral victory has been gained by the defeat of McCarren, as that bit of treachery ends young McGarry's career.

### HIS WIFE INSISTS ON STAYING IN PAWN

**Mrs. Anton Won't Return Until the Husband Pays Her Parents $200.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 12.—Pasquale Anton applied to Judge Lippincott to-day for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the production of Livia Anton, his wife, by her parents.

Anton and Livia were married last Summer by Justice Geiger, but after the ceremony the bride left Anton's house in the midst of the marriage feast, because her husband had neglected to pay her father the sum of $200 for consenting to the marriage, as had been agreed.

Anton induced his wife two weeks ago to return to him, promising to pay the $200 at the end of a week. He did not do so, and the bride again returned to her parents.

Mrs. Anton was in court to-day, and denied that she was restrained of her liberty. She declined to be sworn, however, though Judge Lippincott threatened to commit her to jail.

She also denied that she was married to Anton, basing her denial on the fact that her husband had not paid the $200, which she seemed to consider an essential feature of the ceremony.

Judge Lippincott referred the matter to Commissioner Nugent, with instructions that he should take testimony as to the marriage.

**Prisoner Jumped from a Train.**

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12.—A detective from Wilkesbarre started last night from this city with a prisoner named Monahan. While the train was running rapidly over the meadows, between Jersey City and Newark, Monahan opened the window and jumped. He could not be found.

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## TRINITY'S SALOON INCOME

Low Drinking Places on Land Owned by the Corporation.

BUILDINGS LEASED FOR LONG TERMS

**What Some of These Resorts Are Like—More Buildings Out of Repair and with Poor Water Supply.**

Across the front of the brick tenement 323 Hudson Street, between Vandam and Charlton Streets, is a long sign, extending nearly the full width of the building, on which appears, in letters distinguishable several blocks away:

Wine and Liquor Warehouse.

Further down the front of the building is the sign:

John Skelly. Pure Wines and Liquors.

The saloon is on the ground floor of No. 323.

Trinity Church owns the land. Ebenezer Bailey owns the building. John Skelly, familiarly known in that neighborhood as "Jack" Skelly, owns the saloon.

When the lease runs out the saloon will become an asset of Trinity, along with Ebenezer Bailey's building, and all other improvements and appurtenances of the premises.

This is not the only liquor saloon which stands and flourishes on the ground owned by Trinity Church. There are two other places of that character in the immediate neighborhood.

One of them nestles right next door to "Jack" Skelly's "warehouse," and is numbered 323½ Hudson Street. It is labeled "beer saloon." Trinity owns the ground, Ebenezer Bailey owns the building, Jacob Suess owns the saloon.

Less than two blocks away, at Hudson and West Houston Streets, is the saloon of Patrick Skelly, who is said to be a brother of John Skelly. It stands on land owned by Trinity Church and leased to a third party.

In each of the cases mentioned, a part at least of the revenues from the sale of liquor and other alcoholic intoxicants finds its way into the coffers of Trinity Church. There is only one intermediary between the saloons and the church. The three saloon keepers, John Skelly, Jacob Suess, and Patrick Skelly, pay their rent to men who have put up buildings on land leased form Trinity, and the men who temporarily own these buildings in turn pay their rent directly to Trinity.

Business was brisk when a reporter for The New-York Times visited "Jack" Skelly's saloon. The "growlers" were foaming their way merrily out of the place through the "family entrance," and there was a line of thirsty men at the bar. Some of them seemed to have desperately bad colds, judging by the pertinacity with which they clung to whisky.

"Can you tell me who owns this building?" the bartender was asked.

"Bailey," said he, without looking up from the delicate operation of pouring rock syrup into rye whisky.

"Which Bailey?"

"Ebenezer. You'll never find a better name than that. It's in the Old Testament."

"Who owns the ground?"

The bartender laughed.

"Trinity Church," he answered, handing to a poor woman a can of mixed ale through the square hole in the wall.

Saloon Keeper Suess was behind the bar with a long white apron on when the reporter entered his place. Several men were at a table in the rear room, amusing themselves at a game. Mr. Suess said he rented his saloon from Ebenezer Bailey.

"Mr. Bailey owns only the building," said Mr. Suess. "He don't own the ground. That belongs to Trinity Church. The church leases the ground to Mr. Bailey, and I rent from Bailey."

"How long has the lease to run?"

"About sixty years, I guess."

Mr. Suess said he had not heard that Mr. Bailey had had any trouble with Trinity over the lease. From another tenant it was learned that Mr. Bailey renewed his lease with Trinity Church Corporation a year or two ago. The present lease is said to run for a long period.

One of the landmarks of the Eighth Ward is the old tumbledown tenement at Spring and Macdougal Streets. The structure belongs to Trinity Church. It is one of the worst-looking houses in lower New-York, and is a relic of the days when "hip" roofs and small, square window panes were in fashion. That was nearly a century ago. The Spring Street side of the house is of brick, while the side on Macdougal Street is of wood. There is a little grocery in the basement, a store which has descended from father to son and is almost as dark inside as a coal bin.

The store is sunk so deep in the ground that the second floor of the building is less than six feet above the sidewalk. The entrance to the building is on Macdougal Street. The door is reached by a short flight of skeleton steps from the street, like the steps to a barn loft. Doors open on all sides of the dark and dingy stairway which creaks and twists its way to the top. On the third landing, in a dark corner, are a hydrant and a galvanized sink. This supplies the only water in the house.

There are three living floors, and there are five families in the tenement. Every one on the first and second stories has to climb to the third-floor landing to get water for drinking purposes. The tenants on the top floor have to go down one flight. There are no baths in the house, and no water boilers, no modern improvements—in short, except the one hydrant on the third landing of the stairs.

The stairs wind around a square shaft, the walls of which have been industriously accumulating dirt and grime. No one in the neighborhood remembers when the house was painted. The roof did leak, but it was repaired. In the store in the basement the ceiling shows the ancient rafters, the original proportions of which are crumbling away.

In one room which the reporter entered there was living one Italian family. The mother was at work at a sewing machine earning a scanty living for her five little children, who were clustered around her.

The house is rented by Trinity Church by the year at the rate of $60 a month, to the grocer. He and his family occupy two rooms on the third floor and he sublets the rest of the place.

Opposite the rickety tenement, just described, and situated at 224 Spring Street, is another of Trinity's tenements. The house has a brick front. A big patch of new brick at one corner of the third story shows where a portion of the original wall fell away with age and decay. Six iron stars on the front of the building are the visible signs of the iron bars which Trinity corporation was put to the necessity of running through the house from front to rear a few years ago in order to save it from falling into ruins.

Adjoining 224 Spring Street, at the corner of Clarke Street, is a vacant lot owned by Trinity Church. A house stood on the lot, but at last it was so old, it was no longer to be trusted to stand, and it was torn down. For several years the ground has remained vacant. Trinity is not ready to build on the lot, and no one has been found, it is said, willing to lease the ground and build a house thereon only to have it fall into Trinity's hands when the lease expires.

Trinity Church owns the block of houses on the north side of Spring Street, from Macdougal to Varick Street. The fronts of these houses are of brick, but the rear walls are of wood, sheathed in the style of half a century ago.

Dark and narrow alleys between these houses lead to buildings in the rear, some of which are occupied as tenements, while others have passed the last stage of human sufferance as abodes for the living, and are hired at nominal rates to carpenters and the like, for little workshops.

Viewed from the small and muddy court which fronts the back buildings, the rear walls of the Spring Street tenements look like crazy quilts, owing to the variety of scraps of tin and shingles and other things with which the innumerable leaks in the sheathing have been covered from time to time. There is an outhouse in the court, which needs the attention of the Board of Health.

The entrance to the buildings in the rear is by wooden stairways, entirely outside the structures. They go a long way and in various directions through the air, like the ladders along the side of a ship while it is building.

There is no water in any of the rear buildings, except on the ground floor. The tallest one of the row has no water within it, the only hydrant being in the courtyard. Not a spare foot of any of these rear buildings is wasted so far as revenue is concerned. Shops are let out for as low as $5 a month, and there are no vacant rooms.

Trinity Church owns the whole block bounded by Hudson, Varick, Spring, and Vandam Streets. There are nine houses on the Varick Street side of the block, all tumbledown, ramshackle wooden structures. The roofs of some of these shanties roll along the billows.

The wooden store and tenement at the northwest corner of Varick and Spring Streets, owned by Trinity Church, is closed. There was a crockery merchant in the store, but he moved out a few weeks ago, for the reason, as the neighbors say, that he could not get the place repaired to suit him. Everybody else in the house had moved out before the storekeeper, and when he went the building was left deserted. The upper half of the side door is of the orginal boards, and the lower half has been repaired by nailing on new unpainted boards running crosswise.

All the houses in the block on the west side of Varick Street between Spring and Vandam Streets are small two and three story affairs, except one, which is only one story, and is a shed-like place.

The frame shanty at 143 Varick Street, in the middle of the block, looked yesterday as though it was about to fall down. The houses Nos. 143 and 145 were several feet apart at the ground, but at the top No. 143 leaned against its upper neighbor. The curved and twisted lines of the sheathing across the front of No. 143 showed the whole house to be involved in the settling. The whole front has been pulled up toward one corner.

All of these frame houses were built many years ago, before the laws against wooden buildings were passed, and by their character they are a constant menace to the neighborhood in case of fire. None of the frame houses mentioned contains any improvements. The water hydrants are in the yards, to which access is obtained by narrow alleys.

**How the Cat Lands on Her Feet.**

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Instantaneous photography has solved the mystery of a cat's always alighting on its feet, with which many scientists had found difficulty because of the lack of an exterior fulcrum. The swiftly successive chronophotographic proofs show that it turns only part of the body at a time and gets its fulcrum from the inertia of its own mass.

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## OHIO CONVICTS IN IDLENESS

Evil Results of the Legislation Passed at the Demand of the State Labor Organizations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—A startling story is told by an officer about the unavoidable condition of things at the Ohio penitentiary. There are now 2,100 convicts confined there, only about 1,000 of them being employed at work, the balance remaining in the idle house. This condition was brought about by the warfare waged against convict-made goods by labor organizations.

The Legislature last Winter passed a law requiring all prison-made goods to be labeled as such, thus almost completely shutting them out of the market. This made it necessary for the big contractors to give up convict labor, and one result is that more than half of the prisoners are idle. While they were at work, the big prison was more than self-supporting, but now it is running away behind. Besides this, while the convicts were at work, many of them earned considerable money by overwork. This was either sent to their relatives, or held for them.

All this part of the story is confirmed by the prison officials. Now, it is claimed the idleness into which the prisoners have been forced has a bad effect upon their minds, and that three or four of them show signs of insanity nearly every day, while to keep them from becoming raving maniacs they are compelled to run and jump and otherwise vigorously exercise until they are completely tired out. The guards to whom the correspondent talked assert that this is absolutely true, while their superior officers declare they know nothing of such a state of affairs. The conditions, which are not denied, however, make the story of the guards very probable.

### BURNED HIS BROTHER AND FROZE HIMSELF

**A Maniac's Awful Revenge for a Fancied Injury.**

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 12.—Charles and William Forward, two young farmers, lived ten miles from the town of Langonburg, Northwest Territory. Recently Charles became slightly deranged mentally and declared that his brother had stolen his savings.

Yesterday, as William was stooping over a stove, Charles approached him from behind with an axe and cut a fearful gash in his neck. Then he leaped on his prostrate brother with a carving knife, hacking him frightfully about the face and head and cutting one of his ears completely off.

Then Charles pourend coal oil over the clothing of his victim, and, when he had applied a match, ran wildly across the prairie.

William had sufficient consciousness and strength left to drag himself out of the house into the snow, thus extinguishing the flames. Insensible, he remained there several hours, until a neighbor discovered him and drove him into town for surgical attendance.

This morning, when people visited the house of the Forwards, they found the dead body of Charles just outside. Inside the house he had taken off all his clothing and burned the blood-stained garments. Then, naked, he had gone outside, and, lying in the snow, had frozen to death.

William Forward, horribly disfigured, now lies between life and death. His recovery is hardly possible.

**McKinley and the Nomination.**

From The Buffalo Courier.

A letter from Cincinnati to The New-York Times presents an array of facts showing conclusively that Ohio Republican opinion is anything but unanimous in favoring the nomination of McKinley in 1896. This isn't surprising. Political parties are capable of doing foolish things, but it isn't probable that the next National Republican Convention will do a thing so foolish as would be the nomination of McKinley.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square South—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings, Water Colors, and Drawings
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague St—8:00—Grand opera—Otello.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Brother John.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.
333 4TH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

| | 1893. | 1894. | | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 34 | 40 | 3:30 P. M. | 46 | 54 |
| 6 A. M. | 38 | 40 | 6 P. M. | 40 | 50 |
| 9 A. M. | 40 | 42 | 9 P. M. | 34 | 46 |
| 12 M. | 46 | 45 | 12 P. M. | 27 | 45 |

Average temperature yesterday.....45¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 4.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1894.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION.

The presentation of Secretary Carlisle's plan for bank currency has already led to several distinct and valuable advantages, quite independent of the merits and defects of the plan itself. The chief of these undoubtedly is the effect on the public opinion of the South and West. Mr. Carlisle is known and trusted in regions where the bankers and economists of the East are not in high favor. He is not regarded as in sympathy with the "money power." He has come to his present office through close political association with the men who have been fanatical for free silver. He has himself been an advocate of measures which, though not extreme at the time, were decidedly more inflationist than anything he could accept now. His views have changed, partly with study, partly through the changed condition of the country, which he has had the sense to perceive and the courage to recognize. That the Finance Minister of the Republic should, with such antecedents, now insist on the gradual retirement of the greenbacks, and on the absolute maintenance of gold payments, is of material benefit to the country. We can hardly realize how great it is until we remember what was the demoralization of public opinion which permitted the disastrous financial legislation of the fifteen years preceding 1893.

Another great advantage to the country from the presentation of the Secretary's plan comes from the discussion in the press and before the House committee and the views expressed by men eminent in finance and financial study in the East. These views are calculated to lead to a reform that shall be positively satisfactory to the great majority of the whole country. Heretofore the Eastern men have appeared to the West and South to be simply the obstinate opponents of inflation and the obstinate if not open advocates of contraction of the currency. Unquestionably it has been necessary to oppose inflation, and contraction has for a long time been the real need of the country. But so long as the sound-money men confined themselves to resisting silver legislation and to advocating the cancellation of the greenbacks, they left unsatisfied a very strong sentiment in the country which might have been brought over by proposing a system under which expansion of the currency would be possible and safe if actually required. That is the system which Mr. Carlisle aims to secure. It is the system which the National Association of Bankers sought to establish by what is known as the Baltimore plan. It is the system contemplated by Mr. Eckels, and the same principle prevails in all the discussion of the matter wherever it has seriously been discussed. It is already evident that this new attitude on the part of Eastern financiers has very strongly impressed the men who have heretofore refused to listen to anything but free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Long ago The Times took the ground that the blind opposition to the repeal of the State bank tax was unreasonable and unfair and extremely inexpedient. We have held that bank notes could be made the best possible credit currency for the United States, and that it was far better to propose the repeal of the tax on State bank notes on conditions that would secure safe issues than it was stubbornly to resist all repeal. Happily, this is now the ground which the most experienced and responsible financiers of the country have substantially agreed to take. It is taken by the Secretary of the Treasury explicitly, and it has been conceded practically in all the discussion that has taken place. This has, as we have said, had a very decided effect on the minds of those that have been the most earnest and efficient foes of what we regard as sound money. It is very probable that there will be a good deal of trouble in fixing the conditions to be attached to a bank currency, and we are bound to say that the conditions that will be found indispensable will, in our judgment, prevent the degree and kind of inflation which is expected by most of the present advocates of the change in the South and West. Under a sound system of bank notes there will be no "cheap" money, because the banks will have to provide perfectly for redemption, and that is a process that forbids cheapness. But there will probably be more evenness in the supply of money. There will be less danger of periods of intense and extreme stringency, because the amount of currency will not be rigid. A fixed currency such as we now have tends to encourage violent fluctuations. When there is little use for it, it is apt to be freely lent at low rates on imperfect security to foster unsafe operations. When the turn comes, as it inevitably must, there is no way of increasing the supply, and the active demand tends to produce a struggle of competition, high rates, the break-down of weak concerns, and finally panic. With a sound bank currency the banks will withdraw or enlarge their circulation as the conditions of business dictate, and it will tend to be neither redundant nor scarce. This is really the sort of elasticity that is needed in the South and West, as well as in the East, and if it is once secured will, we believe, dissipate the inflationist sentiment.

## POLICE PENSIONS.

Mr. Goff's exposure of the abuses of the system of police pensions is much to be commended. The law relating to the pension fund has been an object of particular solicitude to the police, and they have never found any difficulty in having it tinkered to meet their views, no matter what the political complexion of the Legislature to which they applied. If Mr. Goff succeeds in assembling all the policemen whose applications for retirement have been granted or are now under consideration, he will produce a startling object lesson in the abuses of the law.

As a matter of fact, the police have been a specially favored and a very much pampered class. A man with all the physical and mental and moral qualifications that are needed to make an efficient policeman can be had without trouble, for any other occupation for which he is fit, for pay not more than two-thirds of what a patrolman gets. On the other hand, it is true that it may be doubted whether a man who has the proper qualifications for a Police Captain is not underpaid. It is true that the Lexow committee has shown that this question is entirely academic with relation to the majority of Police Captains, whose pay is but a small part of their incomes, and who see to it that they are not underpaid without troubling the Legislature. But, if we are to have a reformed system under which Police Captains shall not be permitted to steal themselves rich or to acquire any more emoluments than their pay, then it will be proper to consider whether their pay should not be increased.

But undoubtedly the pension system is the worst instance of favoritism that the law authorizes. Under this a policeman who has been overpaid for his services for twenty years may at the end of that period make an application for retirement, and, if that application is granted, may retire on a pension and be maintained at the public expense for the rest of his days. The law requires that his application shall be granted by the unanimous vote of the board, and of course contemplates the retirement of a man under the age of sixty only if he is actually disabled and incapacitated. But the Commissioners commonly take a lenient view of applications, and a man of forty-five or fifty who is afflicted with corns or baldness is cheerfully saddled upon the pension fund, whereupon he may obtain remunerative employment in Brooklyn or elsewhere, continuing, nevertheless, to draw his pension. It seems that a change is needed in the law by which less shall be left to the discretion of the Commissioners, and that the applicant for retirement should at least be required to file in support of his application a detailed statement and certificate of his disability from a reputable physician not connected with the department. It is extremely likely that an investigation would purge the rolls of a number of police pensioners as great in proportion as the fraudulent pensioners of the war. At any rate, some order should be taken to prevent the continuance of the abuse.

## PLATT'S PLANS.

Senator Clarence Lexow of Rockland County seized the occasion of a complimentary dinner given to him on Tuesday night to utter a faithful echo to the loud blast of "Boss" Platt's horn. The duty, he said, of carrying into effect the reforms necessary in order that the "victory" of Nov. 6 may inure permanently to the benefit of the people "devolves upon the victors," and that victory was "won under the banner and aegis" of the Republican Party. He claims the "Republican Mayor," and declares that his party has assumed the responsibility of governing this city. He has no patience with those who "in the hour of triumph seem anxious to belittle their party," and to turn a victory of its principles into a defeat of the party itself, evidently meaning thereby the taking from it of the spoils of its triumph.

Mr. Lexow refers with scorn and derision to those who are "figuring out how many votes this, that, and the other group of allies contributed to the grand total of the avalanche," and he cannot imagine their purpose, unless it is to claim a share in the distribution of the booty. It is not of the least consequence how many of the votes that elected Mr. Strong came from one organization or another, or how many of them were Republican or Democratic. Mr. Strong could never have been elected as a Republican candidate. He was accepted as a candidate from the Committee of Seventy on a platform that demanded and promised a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs and the separation of the City Government from the sway of any political party. He accepted the pledges of that platform and made its promises his own, and every organization which joined in his support, the Republican Party of the city as truly as the State Democracy or the German Reform Union, is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to carry out in legislation, and in giving effect to legislation, the policy declared by the Committee of Seventy. It was not a Republican victory that was won in this city on the 6th of November, but a victory of the people of the city "under the banner and aegis" of a non-partisan combination of their forces, and any "group of allies" that shall prove false to the bond of alliance will have to reckon with those same people hereafter.

The people who took part in the reform movement which triumphed at the November election have had a sufficient warning from "Boss" Platt and the head of the Lexow committee, and it is for them to keep up their combination, form a more perfect union, and insist upon "initiating and carrying into effect those reforms which are necessary in order that victory shall inure permanently to the benefit of the whole people" of this city. If they concede that it was a party victory, and allow a party to shape the legislation and control the administration that are to follow, they will find the fruits of their victory to be a nauseating supply of the "apples of the Dead Sea." The Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Vigilance League, the Good Government Clubs, all the forces allied for municipal reform, should bestir themselves for organized and energetic exertion, to drive the vultures from the battlefield and rear upon it the fabric of a sound and wholesome City Government.

Under the new Constitution any special act of legislation for the city will have to be referred to the Mayor for his approval, and fifteen days must be given for public hearings and for the consideration of any such act by the people whom it affects before it can be made into law. The public sentiment of this city should be prepared to require from the Legislature that which the city needs and desires for the proper regulation of its own affairs, and should refuse to allow its Government to be turned over to the greed of politicians.

## MR. SCHURZ ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It is high but merited praise to say that the address of Mr. Carl Schurz, as President of the National Civil Service Reform League, at the annual meeting at Chicago, ranks with those which the late Mr. Curtis made for so many years. It consists, as did each of those, of a statement of the purpose of the reform, a review of its progress during the year, and indications of the work to be done. To this task Mr. Schurz brings not only culture, intellectual force, and pure motives, but a wide experience of public affairs and of party politics. As a member of the highest legislative branch of the Government, as the former head of one of the most important administrative national offices, and as an active participant in the political struggles of the last forty years, he has acquired an authority inferior to that of no man in public life, and hardly equaled. When he defines the demand of civil service reform as "simply that the business part of the Government shall be carried on in a sound businesslike manner," and declares it to not only desirable, but perfectly feasible, that this demand shall be entirely satisfied, his judgment cannot be dismissed as that of a theorist.

It is, moreover, as Mr. Schurz makes very clear, not only the judgment of those who especially have advocated the reform, but that of a constantly increasing number of those in public life and a still more rapidly advancing number of the American people. A few years ago it was doubtful whether the active friends of reform were as numerous as its active enemies, while the negative force of apparent indifference was very great. To-day we think the active foes of the reform are distinctly a minority, its active friends are multiplying, and the tone of the great body of the people, who have not a positive opinion, is decidedly favorable, rather than opposed. Among the proofs of this change is the appearance at the annual meeting of the league of delegates from Good Government Clubs, municipal reform associations, and commercial bodies. It is safe to say that the great body of the vast number of citizens interested in city reform all over the country are in sympathy, and most of them are in intelligent co-operation, with the civil service reform movement.

Again, while it has been true at all times for the last ten years that in no year has the reform lost an inch of ground, it is now true that within the last year it has made very great advances, which in their turn are sure to be permanent. No Federal Administration has done so much for the reform in the first eighteen months of a Presidential term as has this one. The removals from offices not within the rules have been far more frequent and rapid than they should have been, but they have been less so than ever before. The scope of the rules has been extended in the departments at Washington and throughout the country. The Civil Service Commission is more completely and efficiently organized, more firmly sustained, and by law better provided for thorough work than at any previous time. And further extension of the rules is promised. Gratifying as this record is, it is justly held by Mr. Schurz to be the incentive for constantly more thorough and energetic work in pressing the reform, the principle of which is as general as it is sound, and applies as happily to State and municipal affairs as to those of the Federal Government. It is a matter for congratulation for the reformers in New-York who have most steadily urged this principle on the attention of the people, that our own State now stands in the van, so far as constitutional requirement goes, and will, with honest legislation and administration, lead all the other States in actual achievement.

## DECEMBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The percentage of increased railway earnings for the first week of December will probably be much larger than at any other time since the panic. Reports thus far published show a decided improvement even over the favorable conditions that prevailed last month. A large proportion of the roads report increased earnings, and in most instances where decreased earnings are reported the figures are small as compared with the losses of the past few weeks. For instance, St. Paul reported a decrease of $154,968 for the fourth week of November. Last week the decrease was only $37,971.

Throughout the South the railway traffic continues satisfactory. There are signs of business improvement in every locality. The Norfolk and Western Road for the first week in December reports an increase in earnings of $34,623; the Louisville and Nashville shows an increase for the same week of $18,345; the Chesapeake and Ohio an increase of $10,007; the St. Louis Southwestern an increase of $6,700; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern $6,511, and the Texas and Pacific $4,565. The Southern Railway Company, with a business amounting to $367,933 for the first week in this month, shows an apparent loss of $2,217. That showing, it is explained, is due to a change in the method of keeping the accounts. The business of all the lines in the Southern system is a great deal better now than it was at the same period last year.

Other railroads not in the Southern territory which report increased earnings for last week are the Denver and Rio Grande, $7,900; the Wabash, $10,000; Western New-York and Pennsylvania, $8,000; Mexican Central, $13,300; International and Great Northern, $3,408; Canadian Pacific, $2,000; Lake Erie and Western, $15,505; Ohio Southern, $2,353; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $4,293, and Mexican National, $6,858.

It is not customary for the New-England lines to report weekly earnings, but such reports of earnings as have been published recently by the railroads which traverse the New-England States show a steady improvement in traffic. President Wilson of the Maine Central, in his annual report, issued two or three days ago, says: "I take pleasure in stating that all indications at this time point to a gradual healthy return of business to the railroads of the country, including our system."

## LESSONS OF THE YALU BATTLE.

The account given by Lieut. Naoki Miyaoka, in last Sunday's Times, of the great naval engagement off the mouth of the Yalu, was, as all readers must agree, an exceedingly clear and instructive narrative. Nor did this officer's just pride in his country's success affect his professional view of its lessons, although the personal factors were surely potent and the Chinese officers and men were outfought all the way through.

It is plain that Japan's triumphs, alike on land and sea, are ascribable first—like Prussia's in 1866 and Germany's in 1870—to a superior state of preparation, which enabled her to take the initiative. China's first need was to command the waters around Corea, and she had the larger navy. Yet in the opening combat, at Honto, her vessels were driven from the Corean coast, which was thus opened for landing the armies of Japan. It then became necessary for her to convoy her own troops thither and also to try to regain the mastery of the Gulf of Pechili.

In the decisive battle at Yalu, which thus resulted, China had ten ships in her line and three smaller vessels, making thirteen in all, with four torpedo boats. Japan had also ten ships in her main column, with a gunboat and an armed transport, bringing the whole number to twelve. But while the ten ships in the Chinese fleet aggregated 32,670 tons displacement, the ten Japanese aggregated 35,800, thus giving them an advantage at the start.

In armor, China had the advantage, particularly with her two largest vessels; on the other hand, in speed the Japanese were decidedly superior. As to armament, the Chinese, at a single all-around fire, threw 14,135 pounds of projectiles against 11,886 for the Japanese; but the latter had a great superiority in rapid-fire guns, so that they could throw a vastly greater weight of metal in a given time. The Chinese had eight 12-inch guns and the Japanese three 12½-inch; but when we look below the 8-inch calibre, we find the Chinese with but nineteen 5-inch and fourteen 4.7-inch, whereas the Japanese had twenty-six 6-inch and fifty-nine 4.7-inch. The Japanese carried a total of 102 guns in their main batteries against only 58 for the Chinese. A 4.7-inch gun has a range of fully four miles, and can deliver at least sixteen shots while the 12-inch gun is firing one. The Japanese had fifty-nine such guns, and the number of shots from all the Japanese batteries must have far exceeded the Chinese, while the marksmanship of the latter was also not good, as a whole.

The story of the battle shows, first of all, the superior tactics of the victor. His division of his forces into two squadrons, according to speeds, insured at once rapidity and uniformity in the movement for attack. Success also crowned Admiral Ito's selection of a weak point on the enemy's flank for bending his whole strength upon it, thus disrupting his line and gaining a priceless initial advantage. The value of superior speed and handiness in such tactics became very apparent. It enabled Admiral Ito to maintain the formation of his line and to fight the battle at the range which best pleased him. This, indeed, is one of the clearest lessons of the battle. Equally plain is the value of rapid-fire guns, especially against unarmored or thinly-armored vessels.

On the other hand, it would be a great mistake to suppose that this combat had discredited battle ships. Out of the five Chinese vessels destroyed, only one was armored, and she was a coast-defense craft smaller than our Atlanta, with a partial belt of from 5¼ to 9¾ inches thick. To put such a vessel on a footing with the tremendously armored Indiana, whose belt would keep out the projectiles of any rapid-fire gun at that range, would be absurd. Even the two large Chinese vessels were not first-class battle ships, but they fought through the battle, and it was from their 12-inch guns that the Japanese flagship received her severe injuries, over thirty men being killed by one shot. Finally, a deduction wisely drawn by Secretary Herbert is that the flames on the Chinese vessels suggest the wisdom of diminishing woodwork to the minimum.

## CHEESE AND CANNED GOODS.

The cheesemongers of London have made a very reasonable demand in relation to Canadian and presumably also to American cheese, and that is that the cheese, and not the inclosing package, shall be stamped with the date of manufacture. The demand is plainly in the interest of honesty, and it will doubtless be complied with, seeing that the implied penalty for non-compliance is that the English dealers will refuse to "handle" cheese imported from this continent.

The subject is one of national concern for ourselves. With the introduction of improved methods of cheesemaking, consequent upon the establishment of cheese factories nearly twenty years ago, a most important trade was within the reach of our dairymen. They cultivated it, until in 1880 the export of cheese amounted to $12,177,720. Unscrupulous and short-sighted manufacturers, not content with the legitimate product of their trade, which might by this time easily have been doubled, set to work to increase the profit by cheapening the product, which they did by adulterating it with lard and by other disgusting practices. The natural result followed. The reputation of American cheese was injured, the demand fell off, and for the past three years the general average of our exports of cheese has been about $7,500,000. For this reduced export Great Britain is still our principal customer, taking last year $6,480,000 of our total export of $7,624,648. It is as plain that it is to the interest of our dairymen and cheesemakers to cater to the British market as that they have neglected to do so, and have, in fact, wasted a great opportunity, insomuch that the total value of our export of dairy products is ony about two-thirds of what it was twenty years ago.

American cheesemakers, it is to be expected, will heed the explicit demand of the British dealers, even if they have failed to heed the demand indirectly conveyed by the gradual decline of the foreign market for their product. There is reason for the requirement that the products of the dairy shall be dated, so that the buyer shall not be deceived. But there is an equal reason why this requirement should be made in the case of all canned or preserved goods. Canned vegetables and fruits become insipid and unpalatable, if not positively unwholesome, by lapse of time. It ought to be required, in the interest of fair dealing, if not of the public health, that all canned goods shall be dated, not on the paper label, which may be easily renewed, but by actual stamping in the tin or blowing in the glass of the can or jar in which they are inclosed. This is a very fit subject for legislation.

The fact that a Police Captain has been brought to trial and convicted of levying blackmail is in itself so gratifying that it is an occasion for public rejoicing. Without any desire to comment upon Capt. Stephenson's case in particular, however, we may call attention to the plea of his counsel, which was that the accuser, who testified to paying blackmail, was a "self-confessed criminal." Unfortunately, the only direct evidence that can be had to bribery is that of the briber or the bribed. Each of them in testifying to the facts becomes a confessed criminal, and even a "self-confessed criminal." To throw out or to discredit his evidence upon that ground would be to put an end to all chance of convicting anybody of taking bribes. The whole course of extortion in which the police have for years been engaged can be exposed only by the testimony of victims, and the victims are "self-confessed criminals." If there is nothing better than that to be said against their testimony, there is nothing to the purpose to be said.

While the city election in Boston seems to have been affected by the general current of political sentiment of which conspicuous evidence was given in the State election of five weeks earlier, there is no doubt that the character of the candidates put forward by both parties was higher on account of the tendency to independent voting at separate municipal elections. As both candidates for Mayor were of unexceptionable character and there was no special preference in that respect, the vote was divided substantially on party lines. This might easily have been different if there had been any serious objection made to either candidate. Notwithstanding a Republican plurality of about 1,500, the city voted for continuing the liquor-license system by an increased majority—about 11,800 in a total vote of 59,265.

## THE NEW-YORK WATER COLOR CLUB.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club occupies but two of the galleries of the Fine Arts Society. It is quite evident that the jury has swerved but little from its standard and that the conventional and the commonplace have received only scant mercy at its hands. The result is a curious, as well as a small, showing of work, there being, all told, a total of only 226 pictures, and of these a large proportion is in pastel. The large gallery, as one enters, presents a scene of quiet harmony, and it must be confessed the effect is extremely pleasant and grateful to the eye. A closer inspection, however, is not so altogether satisfactory, and while there are many pictures that are interesting, there remain a larger number that cause a look of wondering inquiry to come over the face of the average spectator.

Mr. Hassam's "Girl in a Gray Gown" has the principal panel at one end of the room and at once challenges attention. The lady is a rather mature "girl," not quite so out of proportion from her waist down in nature, it is to be hoped, as the President has seen fit to draw her. It is a little difficult to see at what Mr. Hassam is driving in these days. With many very pleasant memories of his earlier work, so full of color and sparkle, and drawn with conscientious care, these later efforts, vague, angular, and impossible, in which all suspicion of beauty is eliminated with deadly premeditation, apparently, convey to those outside his charmed circle no coherent idea. Has not Mr. Hassam, in his efforts to escape the conventional, fallen into a tendency toward the grotesque? It seems a pity, for the artist has ability, training, and invention of a very high order.

Mr. Snell, whose work, both here and at the society, has long since attracted attention, and whose serious efforts and steady progress have more than once been remarked, has three pictures of much interest. In No. 86, "Cap à l'Aigle," there is a study of sky of unusual merit, showing careful observation of cloud forms, firm modeling, and an intelligent comprehension of atmospheric values, painted honestly and with a true feeling for nature. "Morning Off the Battery," (14,) by the same artist, shows a much neglected opportunity of which few of our painters avail themselves, and he has made the most of it, producing a brilliant, luminous picture that fairly glows with color.

Among the figures, two portraits by Adele Herter (38 and 90) will attract much attention. Her art is very personal and thoroughly original, and there is an ease and naturalness in the poses of her two sitters that is absolutely refreshing. The artist, with a fine appreciation of the true art of portrait painting, has concentrated all her efforts in the heads, and has, without unnecessarily slighting the rest of her figures, kept them unobtrusively and quietly in their places. There is a delicacy in her color scheme and a decorative quality of great charm.

Rhoda Holmes Nicholls sends some delightful studies of flowers, broad, vigorous, and in the true spirit of water color. Of her portrait (115) as much cannot be said. There is but little of the quality of flesh and blood, and the evident intentional lack of modeling does not improve it at all. Mrs. Nicholls's customary style of painting has a personality quite its own, and she had much better keep to that.

A "Dutch Kitchen," (15,) by George Wharton Edwards, is a good example of his favorite Holland interior, with blue tiles galore.

There is good, serious work in Mr. Foster's picture, "The Laggard," (82,) and the composition is well arranged, though a little heavy in color. Mr. Dangerfield shows a nice appreciation of nature in "Forest Pasturage," but displays the same tendency to drift into unnecessarily dark tones.

Mr. Ochtman's "Frozen Byway" (23) is effective and strong, but recalls last year's subject, nor is it quite up to the very high standard he then set for himself; nevertheless, it is good. An "August Afternoon" (41) is a good example of Appleton Brown's work and a pleasant relief from the customary apple blossoms. A lovely tone and sweet and tender color characterize L. E. Van Gorder's "Evening," (74,) and it is unfortunate that it should be in proximity to the loud and screaming "Maize" (75) of Dodge MacKnight, with its blaze of orange.

In 98, "A Gleaner," Mr. Wiles has made a charming, dainty sketch, so nice that it is a pity we could not have had the face as well, for it only needed that trifling addition to make it most attractive. It may be prejudice, but the average public has a weakness for features when all the rest of the figure is there.

Mr. Drake's two sketches of Chinatown are bright and snappy, and handled with dexterous touch, and Mr. Clements has "A Tangerene Wedding Procession" (60) that has action enough for half a dozen compositions. There are two dainty portraits by Mr. Wittemore that are clever and decorative.

John La Farge sends two pictures, the result of his trip to Samoa, "A Samoan Girl Coming from the Bath" and "Girl on a Sliding Rock."

Frank Holman sends "Santa Maria della Salute, Venice," a fresh, dashy, breezy sketch, painted with much frankness and knowledge, accomplishing good results with great simplicity of work. The exhibition continues until Dec. 22, and is open Sunday afternoons.

## "FAUST" WITH A FINE CAST

### First Evening Performance of Gounod's Masterpiece at the Opera.

The eleventh subscription night of the current season at the Metropolitan Opera House was devoted to the performance of Gounod's "Faust," which had been offered once at a matinée. The attractiveness of this ever fresh and melodious work when presented with a strong cast seems to be perennial. It seems as if people would never tire of listening to its suave, fluent, sensuous measures, which translate the innocent love of the guileless Marguerite into a most delicious sentiment. Perhaps a good deal of the influence of "Faust" with the public is due to the advantages it offers to singers who have command of a pure, sustained legato style. And it is, indeed, worth a voyage to the Opera House on an unpropitious night to hear such singing as one may be sure of when Mme. Melba and the de Reszkes are in the cast.

There are some qualities of Mme. Melba's singing which especially adapt it to the rôle of Marguerite. It is undeniable that the part is open to two interpretations. Marguerite may be depicted as a girl who goes astray through utter innocence of the meaning of passion, or as one who is carried away by it. In neither case could she be correctly delineated as one over whom purely physical disturbance gained sway. When a singer's voice and style betray the maturity of womanhood, despite all attempts to act the innocent girl, Marguerite is not interpreted. But Mme. Melba's voice and style are admirably suited to the portrayal of youth. Her voice has a true girlish ring, so that even were she not so successful in making up for the part, her vocal work would be a faithful interpretation of the meaning of the composer. To be sure, this is less the result of art than of nature; but the effect upon the auditor is satisfactory. Mme. Melba is less successful with the delineation of the sorrows that fall upon Marguerite after that fatal opening of the window. But perfection is rarely attained.

It is altogether too late to say anything suggestive of thought about M. Jean de Reszke's Faust. Here, indeed, we are in the presence of an impersonation which may fairly be called ideal. Grace, fervor, passion, manly attractiveness, strong personal magnetism, and an art of inexhaustible resource make this Faust a living, winning being. M. Edouard de Reszke's Mephistopheles remains, as it always has been, one of the superb pictures of the contemporaneous stage. Imposing physique, a voice that in its tremendous power, its elasticity, its splendid range of color, is the very embodiment of a supernatural force, a mobile countenance that expresses with facility the changeful thought of the shifty tempter, and action well studied for pictorial effect—all combine to make this Mephistopheles a consummate work of art.

The cast last night was well completed by the presence of Mme. Scalchi as Siebel, a rôle which is intimately connected with her popularity here; of Signor Ancona as Valentine, a part which he fills with credit, if not with distinction, and of Mlle. Bauermeister as Marta, in which she displays a pleasant humor. It is hardly necessary to add that under the influence of Signor Mancinelli's baton the orchestra did its share of the evening's work with warmth.

### The Spoils System in the Post Office.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association has adopted resolutions commending the Postmaster General's discussion of the scramble for spoils and its injurious effect upon the administrative work of the Government. Mr. Bissell's treatment of this subject in his annual report is candid, courageous, and penetrating. It is receiving widespread, warm tributes from the friends of good government throughout the country, and it is specially fitting that his fellow-townsmen, irrespective of party, should send him words of cordial appreciation.

# KAISER AND SOCIALISTS

## Herr Singer Defends the Privileges of the Reichstag.

## LIEBKNECHT CHARGES HYPOCRISY

### Interpellation About German Sugar Interests and Anti-Socialist Bill Is Delayed Until the Holidays.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In the Reichstag today Herr von Kardorff, Free Conservative, declared that it was imperative that the present system of universal suffrage should be modified if there were any truth in the Radical assertion that the level of the members of the Reichstag had been lowered.

He continued by saying that the deepest misery prevailed throughout the country, for which the only remedy was a silver currency. Germany, he said, would earn the gratitude of the world if she would call a silver conference in Berlin. He concluded by extending a welcome to the new Chancellor, who, he said, had already given proofs that he was able to hold the helm of the Empire, even amid storms.

Herr Rickert opposed Herr von Kardorff's financial opinions.

Herr Singer, Socialist, who was appointed Chairman of the committee of the Reichstag to which was referred the question of prosecuting the Socialist members who refused last Thursday to rise to their feet and respond to a call for cheers for the Kaiser, addressed the chamber. Herr Singer was himself the leader of the offenders. He declared that there was no doubt in his mind that the Reichstag would reject the proposal to prosecute the offending members. He warned Chancellor Hohenlohe that the Government must not attempt to interfere with the rights of the Reichstag. The prosecution of members upon such charges as were made, he declared, was useless. The only efficacious remedy was a popular Government.

Count Posadowsky condemned the members of the Left for their anti-rural tendencies. Even the Socialists, in their recent congress at Frankfort, had admitted peasants to seats. It was a deplorable condition of things, proving that the party of the Left was unable to digest the German peasant, with his hob-nailed boots. [Cheers.] This being the case, he said, the Government would preserve the peasantry. Latterly the population of the cities had largely increased, to the detriment of the country, where there was not sufficient labor to supply grain for Germany's own use.

Baron von Manteuffel, Conservative, defended the financial policy of Finance Minister Miguel.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, protested against the action of the Conservatives in denouncing the Socialists for remaining seated during the cheering for the Kaiser. The behavior of the members of the Right ought rather to be denounced. The Socialist members of a legislative body in a republic had never been similarly subjected to force. The Monarchists, he declared, disown their principles. The Reichstag had been slighted by the ruling authority. A change had been made in the Chancellorship without the Reichstag being considered worthy a single word of explanation. "The speech from the throne," he said, "speaks of equitable justice while it concurrently announces muzzle law. This is hypocrisy." Here Herr Liebknecht was interrupted by cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" and a storm of protests from the Right. President von Levetzow rang his bell and demanded order.

When order was restored Herr Liebknecht resumed his remarks.

The Reichstag committee decided to discuss the question of the prosecution of Herr Liebknecht after the close of the discussion of the budget.

Liebknecht said also that the capitalistic state was un-Christian and contained the sources of all immorality. Not the Social Democracy, but the corrupt social system needed reform. Nothing in existing conditions justified the proposed repressive legislation.

The interpellation as to the special protection of German sugar interests and the anti-Socialist bill will not come before the Reichstag before the holidays.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

### Personal Differences in Which There Is No Diplomatic Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A New-York paper this morning published a long story concerning what it described as "Secretary Gresham's woes" about the situation in Nicaragua. The story is attributed, at the State Department, to "the man with the sore toe," that afflicted author being a Republican person who was found by the Secretary in a very lucrative office and removed to make room for a Democrat.

The estimation of his loss by the afflicted office holder has been indicated by frequent assaults upon the Secretary of State through newspapers that can be used to publish them. One of these attacks was made over the heads of Messrs. Carter and Phelps, for whom, it was brazenly asserted, Mr. Gresham had "sneaked" an appropriation through Congress. The story was almost absolutely "a lie out of whole cloth," and did not last a day.

The latest assault upon the Secretary will really find its best answer in the correspondence concerning Nicaragua and the doings at Bluefields that will go to the Senate to-morrow. That correspondence will show whether the Secretary has told the truth or whether it has been told by some mischief-making people about Washington, nominally friends of Nicaragua and the United States, who fancy there is something to be gained by daily revival of the assertion that the United States and Great Britain are at grave odds about the question of Nicaraguan jurisdiction in the Mosquito coast.

The New-York Times has insisted, by its special dispatches, that there has been no change in the relations of the United States and Great Britain touching the Mosquito country since last Summer, and that the State Department has had no reason to believe that Great Britain had renewed its claim to control the Government of the Mosquito strip. If Minister Guzman, the Nicaraguan representative, has had a different understanding, and he has chosen to induce newspapers to publish his opinion as that of the administration, that cannot be prevented unless the sanction of the Minister's criticism is supported by authorized use of his name.

The lingering trouble in Nicaragua will be found to be not national or diplomatic, but personal. The United States will not now stop to make the quarrel of men who would allow their individual grievances to take the place of an important international issue. Great Britain has had a chance to take up such a controversy if it would. Up to this time there has been no indication that it would seize the opportunity, and no suggestion that it would again assert its right to jurisdiction over the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua.

## FOO-CHOW MADE NO OPPOSITION

### Japanese Legation Denies Report of Port Arthur Massacre.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from Hiroshima says a detachment of the Japanese second army occupied Foo-Chow on Dec. 5 without meeting any opposition. The Chinese garrison at Foo-Chow, 5,000 strong, retreated to Now-Chwang.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says that 25,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Nan-Hai-Kwan. The Chinese soldiers at Wei-Hai-Wei declare that they will leave that place immediately upon the appearance of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Japanese Minister expresses the strongest disbelief in the report of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. He does not hesitate to denounce as unqualifiedly false the statement contained in one account telegraphed from Yokohama, that there was an unrestrained reign of murder at Port Arthur for three days after its capture, and that practically all of the inhabitants were butchered in cold blood. The high reputation of Marshal Oyama, whose orders to his troops against excesses of any kind were of the strictest nature, and the discipline maintained in the Japanese Army, in his opinion, renders such a state of things impossible. He believes, therefore, that these reports are grossly exaggerated, and thinks that the official account of what really happened, which will certainly be made public, will prove them to be so.

The legation has as yet no definite advices upon the subject beyond a report that a number of Japanese laborers, who had been armed with swords for their own protection, entered the town during the battle and were guilty of some excesses. After the fights at Kin-Chow and Talien-Kuan the Japanese dead were found decapitated and otherwise horribly mutilated. It is possible that the Japanese laborers, inflamed by the recollection of these atrocities, and intoxicated by liquor found in the captured town, may have done some of the things alleged while the fight was going on, but the officials at the legation are positive in the belief that the acts charged could have gone no further than this, and are certain that the culprits will be summarily and severely dealt with.

The circumstances attending the capture of Port Arthur show that something of this kind might easily have happened. It was not until late on the afternoon of the 21st of November that the right wing of the Japanese Army entered the town. Some of the forts forming the coast defense still held out, and the battle practically continued all night and until 10 o'clock the next morning. It may have been that during this interval excesses were committed by camp followers, but it is not believed by the Japanese Minister that they could possibly have been either of the nature or of the extent described.

## JOHN WILDE'S AWFUL SCHEME.

### He Proposed to Asphyxiate the Japanese Fleet and Was Taken.

John Wilde, an inventor, of Providence, R. I., was one of the three men taken by the Japanese authorities from the French steamship Sydney, at Kobe, Nov. 7. He claimed that he knew a way of annihilating a fleet in a moment, and found believers among elevated officials.

He said that he knew how to disguise the approach of torpedo boats, to land troops unseen anywhere, and, at a slight expense to make an ordinary steamer more powerful than a battle ship. He asked for a fortune before he revealed his scheme.

His scheme had been explained by him to President Peixoto during the insurrection in Brazil. It was to put on the water certain chemicals that would create a gas whereby all of those on board of the Da Gama-Mello boats should be asphyxiated at once.

If the plan were at all feasible, no better opportunity could have been offered than the one which presented itself in the harbor of Rio. President Peixoto gave not the slightest attention to the matter, however. He simply said that he was incapable of adopting any method of warfare so unsoldierlike.

## AN ARISTOCRATIC WEDDING.

### Daughter of the Duke of Westminster Becomes Princess of Teck.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck, brother of the Duchess of York, to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, the richest peer in the United Kingdom, took place in the chapel at Eaton Hall, Chester, one of the seats of the Duke of Westminster, at noon to-day. The chapel was magnificently decorated with flowers, and there was a brilliant company present. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Henry White, formerly United States Secretary of Legation, and a large number of persons occupying the highest rank in England's aristocracy. The bride wore the Princess of Wales's crescent lace veil, which was worn also by the Duchess of Teck and her daughter, the Duchess of York, when they were married. The groom wore the uniform of the Seventeenth Lancers.

Among the wedding gifts, which were numerous, were a diamond swallow brooch and a silver tray from the Queen, and a diamond and pearl crescent from the Prince and Princess of Wales, who also were joined with the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke and Duchess of Fife in presenting to the couple a chestful of gold and silver plate.

The bride wore a satin skirt, veiled with Brussels point lace, bordered with orange blossoms and myrtle, and a corsage of similar design. Her traveling dress was of pale-blue velvet, trimmed with fur. The pair went by special train this afternoon to Lilleshall House, Newport, Shropshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland.

### Ezeta Against Guettierez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta, the exiled Vice President of Salvador, is about to return to his country and seek to replace President Guettierez. Two Salvadorian officers, Col. Jorge Duehl and Col. Meriano Pinto, have arrived here to induce Ezeta to accompany them back. They say that the people of Salvador are anxiously awaiting Ezeta's return, eager to enlist under his banner.

### Death of Frau Louise Rothschild.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Frau Louise Rothschild, widow of the banker, Carl Rothschild, died to-day.

## ROBERT EDWARDS CAPTURED AGAIN

### He Is Charged with Passing a Worthless Check on Mrs. C. B. Reid.

Detectives Murphy and Meehan of the Central Office, took Robert Edwards, alias Col. Wilson, before Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with passing a bogus check for $35 on Mrs. Charles B. Reid of West Fifteenth Street, last Saturday.

Edwards is an old offender, and when the detectives saw him on the street they followed him. They saw him go into Mrs. Reid's house, and when he came out they arrested him on suspicion. Then they asked Mrs. Reid what Edwards had done. She told them he had said he was a client of her husband, and that he had come to pay a bill of $32, which he owed her husband. She had taken a certified check on the North Ward National Bank of Newark, N. J., and had given him $3 in change.

The check was drawn by Morgan, Phelps, & Co., a ficticious firm, to the order of Thomas A. Everett. Edwards's specialty, it is charged, is passing worthless checks. He is the accomplice of the man known as Gen. Harrison, who recently was sent to State prison for ten years, in the Court of General Sessions. He was held for examination.

## SHOT TO DEATH BY TWO BURGLARS

### A Cleveland Man Discovers Masked Men in His Room and Loses His Life in an Attempt to Capture Them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—William H. Price, member of the firm of printing press manufacturers, Chandler & Price, was almost instantly killed by a burglar at his home, 124 Hawthorne Avenue, at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

When Price was first awakened by the burglar he got up, without disturbing any other member of the family, and on going down stairs found the rear kitchen window open. No burglars were to be seen, and he returned to his room, thinking that they had been frightened away. On getting back into bed Mr. Price found his wife awake, and the two talked the affair over. After a while all was quiet again, and then Price and his wife, who were still awake, saw two men standing near a dressing case in their bedroom. The men were of medium height and wore white handkerchiefs over their faces. They wore dark hats. Price sprang from his bed, and one of the burglars shot at him three times, all of the bullets taking effect. Price fell, and the two burglars ran out of the room.

Mrs. Price was so frightened at the appearance of the burglars that she was unable to make an outcry. She is now suffering under such a nervous strain that she is unable to remember whether any words were exchanged between her husband and the murderers or not.

From a pocketbook on the dining-room table $85 was taken by the burglars. No other property is missing from the Price residence.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS AGAIN DEFENDANT

### Sued for Falsely Announcing the Suspension of a Newspaper.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—The Associated Press is in trouble again through the recurrence of one of the mistakes for which it is rapidly becoming notorious. William E. McGraw, proprietor of The Evening News Record, instructed his attorney to-day to bring a suit for $50,000 damages against the Illinois corporation known as the Associated Press for circulating to the papers in its service the statement that The News Record failed Monday. The dispatch laid the blame for the failure to the inadequacy of the service of the United Press. The paper was a couple of hours late Monday, because of a strike of part of its printers, followed by a break in a press. The paper appeared, however, and is issuing its editions as usual.

### Another Burden for the A. P.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The announcement to-day that after "mature deliberation" Adolph Ochs had decided to withdraw The Chattanooga Times from the Southern Associated Press creates no comment. It has been expected for some time—ever since, in fact, Mr. Ochs cast the only vote that was recorded against a consolidation of interests between the Southern Associated Press and the United Press at the meeting of the Southern Associated Press a fortnight ago in this city. It was suspected at that time that he had negotiated one of those remarkable life-preserving, self-consuming, and profit-eating contracts with the Western Associated Press, and that he had it in his pocket. Suit will be begun forthwith against the stockholders of The Chattanooga Times by the Southern Associated Press for violation of contract obligations with that organization. An additional burden is thus imposed upon the Western Associated Press, for the cost of giving a news service to such remote localities is very heavy.

### Two New Soloists.

At Music Hall last evening two European virtuosi made successful first appearances in America. The boy violoncellist, Master Jean Gerardy, was naturally awaited with some trepidation, having been heralded as a prodigy, and had pictures in circulation which represented him in knickerbockers which he seemed to have outgrown. As a matter of fact, however, he seems to be on the borderland at which a boy is apt to consider that he would look better in trousers and his parents to hold that he had better abide for yet a while longer in breeches and long stockings. We hasten to say that he is not a prodigy in the offensive sense of the word, and that there is not the least reason why Mr. Gerry's society should be invoked to protect the public from him. That is to say, his fingers have not been trained in advance of his musical intelligence.

The work he chose for his début was Raff's concerto. It is perhaps impossible for any composer to write a concerto for a violoncello, at least in the conventional form without doing some violence to the nature of the instrument and imposing upon it pasasges which would sound better if transferred to some more agile instrument. It is to be expected, indeed, that a concerto shall show technical proficiency. Raff's concerto gives scope for that, with as much discretion as could be expected, and it also furnishes a test of the real power of the instrument and the performer, not only in the slow movement, but in passages in the opening allegro and the swift finale. Master Gerardy demonstrated at once his command both of the bow and of the fingerboard, executing the rapid passages generally with precision, though in the finale one or two lacked clearness. The andante was played with real eloquence, with a full tone, broad delivery, and great refinement of phrasing, and was warmly applauded. The 'cellist's second selection was Servais's fantaisie in Schubert's "Desir" waltz.

Mr. Stavenhagen showed himself an intelligent and interesting pianist. He is not only very clearly above the limit of technical proficiency below which it requires hardihood to appear as a concert pianist in these days when technical proficiency is so common. He has individual qualities that make his work worth hearing. His first selection was the third concerto of Beethoven, which he played with refinement, with spirit, with noticeable vivacity and delicacy of touch, and in which he succeeded in concentrating upon the music the attention of the hearers who had assembled to hear the pianist. This in itself is high praise, for it shows that the pianist respects himself and his art too much to make a show of either; and, indeed, his technical proficiency is great enough to make itself forgotten, and so to give to his playing a welcome sense of ease and repose. The applause that followed this performance, from an unusualy critical audience, was in itself a very good criticism. That is to say, it was respectful and cordial, but stopped distinctly short of denoting a "furore."


### House Goods for Christmas.

There are many stores on Fourteenth Street of all sizes and containing goods of every kind suitable for holiday presents, but few of them are as attractive to the shopper as the large establishment of Cowperthwait & Co., 104, 106, and 108 West Fourteenth Street.

At Cowperthwait's there is to be found every conceivable kind of carpets and rugs, at prices to suit all buyers. The innumerable carpets and rugs in the stock are of various patterns, some being "just the thing" for a bedroom, hall, or library, and others being especially suitable for the parlor, dining room, and reception room.

There is also a handsome array of furniture in all kinds of woods and every style of upholstery. The novelty department is possibly the most tempting part of the store to those in search of Christmas gifts. In it is to be found all that goes to make a house attractively furnished. Cowperthwait sells furniture suitable either for a flat of three rooms or a Fifth Avenue mansion.

The firm's Brooklyn store, in Flatbush Avenue, near Fulton Street, also presents an attractive display of holiday goods.


# THE TEUTONIC DETAINED

## Her Passengers Kept on Board Off Ellis Island Over Night.

## W. K. VANDERBILT'S GOOD FORTUNE

### He Was Taken Off the Steamship at Quarantine—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin Return for a Gay Season.

When the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and W. K. Vanderbilt heard yesterday that the steamship Teutonic, from Liverpool, had been sighted off Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock A. M., and had reached Quarantine, despite the heavy fog, at 5 o'clock, they hurried down to the White Star pier, at the foot of West Tenth Street, to greet the home-comers with open arms and a warm welcome. The friends of the Martins and other passengers, however, were doomed to bitter disappointment, for, after reaching Ellis Island, the Teutonic's officers decided not to land their passengers last night. The state of the weather and the sinking of a New-York Central tug off the White Star Line's pier on Friday night were given as the reasons for this decision. The passengers will be landed at Pier 38 North River this morning.

The recent ruling that steamship companies wishing to have baggage examined after sundown must apply to the Collector for a night permit probably had much to do with the decision. The announcement of the arrival of the steamship off Sandy Hook was received a few minutes after the closing of the Custom House. The passengers were much displeased by the delay.

Mr. Vanderbilt, however, had left the steamer at Quarantine.

If the disappointed friends of the Martins wish to meet them to-day they must forego their usual custom of breakfasting at midday or thereabouts and get up bright and early, for the Teutonic will reach her pier at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Martin are their sons, Bradley Martin, Jr., Howard T. Martin, and Sherman Martin, together with a corps of maids, valets, and countless other attendants, who are only equaled in numbers by the trunks, bags, valises, wraps, &c., of every conceivable description and variety belonging to the party. Some one on board said that there was a servant to look after each trunk, and another for each member of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin intend to spend the season here. They will throw open their town house on West Twenty-second Street, where they will remain until Spring, at which time they will return to their house in Scotland.

From last August until the 1st of this month they have been at their country seat, Balmacaan, among the hills of Scotland, where Mr. Martin, his sons, and their guests spent most of the time in shooting. During the season they killed 6,000 head of game, including 55 stags. Mr. Martin's preserve is plentifully stocked with pheasants, grouse, rabbits, snipe, and duck.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin intend to entertain as lavishly as ever this Winter. While in Europe they are said to have equalled all previous records set by rich Americans in the entertaining line. They all declare themselves to be in good health, and, although their voyage was a rough one, they say they enjoyed it thoroughly.

William K. Vanderbilt was more fortunate upon reaching Quarantine than the other passengers on the Teutonic. He found Dr. Depew waiting for him there with the New-York Central's tug Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Vanderbilt, who wore a dark tweed or cheviot suit, a light coat, and a derby hat, seemed to be in the best of spirits, and said he was in good health and had enjoyed his voyage from Europe.

Upon arriving in town, Mr. Vanderbile did not go to his own house, 660 Fifth Avenue, but to the home of his mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, at 640 Fifth Avenue. He would see no reporters last night. Dr. Depew, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night, declared that he knew little concerning Mr. Vanderbilt's plans and added:

"Even if I did, I should, of course, be unable to speak of it, as I am Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel."

Among others who arrived on the Teutonic were the Bishop of Honduras, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the Rev. Brother Maurelian, A. E. Roberts, Sir Montague Pollock, Capt. T. Owen, George Lord, F. O. Bach, Count Alberti, Italian Vice Consul to New-York; J. Cooper, E. H. Van Ingen, and Dr. William Lusk.

The Teutonic made a good passage, consuming 6 days 2 hours and 6 minutes on the trip. The days' runs were: 447, 475, 423, 470, 491, and 474 knots, making a total of 2,780 knots traveled.

### City and Harbor Shrouded in Fog.

The storm of the last forty-eight hours culminated yesterday in a dense fog that settled down over the city and harbor with an almost impenetrable density.

The usual obstruction to navigation and inconvenience to the dwellers in neighboring cities and travelers coming from all sections of the country to this city were among its incidents.

It was not until 5:30 in the afternoon that it was possible to perceive a patch of blue in the sky or a light along the river front, although the fog beacons were kept lighted in all of the piers and boats from early in the morning.

## GATHERING PRESENTS FOR THE CHILDREN

### Brooklyn Women Preparing to Give the Little Ones a Happy Christmas.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society held a meeting Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Joseph J. De Long, 1,632 Dean Street. Mrs. Frank Sittig presided. She said that the Westcott Express Company had volunteered to collect all donations free of charge. Packages could be sent to the Health Protective Association's rooms, 204 Livingston Street.

Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff reported that her committee had collected nearly 500 articles, which would be put in the bags for children.

Mrs. Huyler said she had been promised large quantities of cake by the bakers. Other favorable reports were made by Mrs. Joseph J. De Long, Miss Eva McKean, Mrs. C. M. Whitney, Mrs. Laing, and others.

The benefit which is to take place at the Park Theatre Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, was discussed, and the ladies were urged by Dr. Wood to try to dispose of as many tickets as possible, as the success of the Christmas Tree depends to a great extent upon the success of this benefit. The African Choir will sing. Among others who will entertain are Howard Starrett, the Lynn sisters, Maude Lambert, Hugh J. Emmett, Nina Drummond Leavitt, D. W. Roberts, C. H. Marcy, and Harry Cook.


### A Sordid View of It.

From The Providence Journal.

The news that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has answered the prayer of a preacher out in Minnesota and paid off a church debt is of a kind that, it may be fancied, Mr. Rockefeller's enemies will take pleasure in giving wide circulation among the rural clergy of other parts of the country.

**When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.**
**When she was a child she cried for Castoria.**
**When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.**
**When she had children she gave them Castoria.**
**—Advertisement.**


## SENATOR SHERMAN'S DAUGHTER A BRIDE

### A Brilliant Wedding at the Senator's Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The marriage of Miss Mary Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman of Ohio, and Mr. James Iver McCallum of this city took place at noon today at the handsome home of the Shermans on K Street.

The bay window in the first drawing room was banked with palms and bride roses, and here the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, wore a gown of cream-white satin, trimmed with chiffon. The high bodice had a collar and vest of the same material, and a garniture of handsome lace. A tulle veil and a cluster of bride roses, which she carried, completed the toilet.

Mrs. Sherman was in gray brocade and white lace.

The bride was attended by Miss Ruth Hoyt of New-York and Miss Cecelia Miles, daughter of General Miles, in gowns of white corded silk. The ushers were Mr. Walter Davidge and Mr. Lee Phillips of Washington, and the best man was Mr. Newell of Boston.

The decorations throughout the house were very handsome. The great hall was lined with palms, and in the second parlor the decorations were pink and green, while those in the first drawing room, in which the marriage took place, were green and white. Breakfast was served in the dining room. This apartment is wainscoted in English oak, and has a frieze of antique ivory carved in oak leaves and acorns.

Senator and Mrs. Sherman have been entertaining a large house party, among them Mrs. Reese of Lancaster, eldest sister of the Senator, and now in her eighty-fourth year; Mrs. Probasco of Glendale, Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg of Cincinnati, Mr. Tecumseh Sherman and Father Thomas E. Sherman, sons of Gen. Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt of New-York.

The reception following the ceremony was attended by members of the Supreme Court and their wives and families, the clerks of that court, who are fellow-associates of the groom, and the personal friends of the bride in official and resident circles.

### Dallett—Freeman.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—Miss Edith Louise Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Francis Freeman of Munn Avenue, East Orange, and John Dallett, Jr., of Prospect Street, were married at noon to-day, in Christ Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Horace S. Bishop, the rector emeritus, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Davis, and the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler of Grace Episcopal Church. The decorations of palms and cut flowers were profuse and handsome. Most of the 1,500 guests invited were present.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, with high corsage, trimmings of point lace, and a full tulle veil, caught up with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Lee and Miss Bessie O'Donovan of Baltimore, Miss Gertrude Abbey Freeman, sister of the bride; Miss Ella Dallett, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marion Kellogg, and Miss Josie E. Vilas. They wore white silk, trimmed with chiffon lace, and short tulle veils, and carried bouquets of marguerites. Frederick A. Dallett, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Arthur Lee, Samuel J. Minott, John C. Wilmerding, Jr., George O'Reilly, Leonard Kellogg, and Alden Freeman, a brother of the bride. They wore scarf pins in the shape of hunting horns, gifts of the bridegroom, who is a member of the Essex County Hunt Club. A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. Upon their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Dallett will live in New-York City.

### Leszynsky—Calm.

The marriage of Miss Adele Calm and Dr. William M. Leszynsky took place last evening at the house of the bride's father, E. C. Calm, 24 East Seventy-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise, after which a large reception was held.

The house was profusely decorated with flowers and plants. The bride received over 700 wedding gifts, several of which are very costly, and many coming from abroad.

The bride wore white satin trimmed with point lace, the veil being fastened with a diamond sunburst, which is an heirloom in the family. She was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Eva and Berta Calm, and Misses Hannah and Ray Leszynsky, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Albert Leszynsky, brother of the bridegroom.

Among the many present were Judge and Mrs. McAdam, Prof. Lambert, Charles A. Troup, Prof. Green, Mrs. Josephi, Mr. Dessan, Miss Morton, Mrs. S. H. Leszynsky, the handsome sister-in-law of the bridegroom; Mrs. J. Wallace, sister of the bride; Mrs. Goodhart, Mrs. Seligman, and Drs. Jacobi, Munde, Webster, Richards, and Rau.

Mr. and Mrs. Leszynsky have gone South for their honeymoon, and on their return will occupy their new home, 959 Madison Avenue.

### Appleton—Lamson.

Miss Charlotte Lamson was married to Edward Dale Appleton in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church, performed the ceremony.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants, the chancel being massed with palms and chrysanthemums, and the altar holding vases of white roses.

There were no bridesmaids and no maid of honor. Col. Daniel Appleton, Commandant of the Seventh Regiment, and brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were William J. Dale, Jr., of Boston; William N. Elbert, Richard Trimble, George E. Perkins, A. Murray Young, and Charles A. Appleton, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride is a daughter of the late Charles Lamson, and a sister of Mrs. Frederic L. Lehman of 3 University Place, by whom the wedding invitations were sent out.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lehman.

### Schuyler—Anderson.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Dec. 12.—Miss Cora Anderson, daughter of Mrs. J. J. Anderson of Bridgeport, Conn., and Sidney S. Schuyler of New-York City were married in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church this evening by the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith, the rector of the church.

The church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, palms, and holly. There were no bridesmaids, the bride approaching the altar on the arm of her brother, J. J. Anderson. William S. Corrie of New-York was the best man. The ushers were Mr. Davis and Charles Batchellor of New-York, William Perrett of South Orange, N. J.; Harry Spencer of Elizabeth, N. J., and T. E. Day of this city.

A large reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. D. Anderson. About 300 guests from New-York, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, and cities in New-Jersey were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler will reside in Orange.

### White—Holmes.

The marriage of Miss Ella Holmes to John Stuart White took place yesterday afternoon at the town house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holmes of 32 West Fifty-second Street. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties attended.

The house was prettily decorated with palms and flowers, the couple being married beneath a canopy of roses.

### Gilroy—Hale.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, was the scene of an interesting wedding at noon yesterday, when Miss Natalie B. Hale of Haverhill, Mass., was married to Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of Mayor Gilroy. The Rev. Father Denny officiated.

Only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom attended the wedding, which was a very quiet one, with little or no display as to decorations, &c.

The bride wore a becoming and perfectly-fitting gown of reddish-brown velvet, with white lace trimmings. There were no bridesmaids and no ushers. John J. Gilroy acted as best man.

The engagement of Miss Hale and Mr. Gilroy was reported some time ago, but the date on which the wedding was to take place was kept a secret. The marriage will therefore be rather a surprise to their friends.

Among those at the wedding were Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy, and their family, including Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, the latter formerly Miss Gilroy; John J. Gilroy, the Misses Fannie and Birdie Gilroy, Eugene Gilroy, and all the Gilroy children.

The bride and bridegroom started on a brief wedding trip in the afternoon.

## POSTMASTER DAYTON'S PLANS

### He Is Now in Washington to Urge His Schemes for Improving Postal Facilities in This City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Postmaster Charles W. Dayton of New-York came to Washington to-night, and will remain until Saturday. He was accompanied by C. O. Shepard, Chief of the Salaries and Allowance Division of the Post Office Department, who, with Superintendent Augustus W. Machen of the free-delivery service, has been making a thorough investigation of the needs of the New-York Post Office in the matter of improved facilities and an increased force of employes.

Mr. Dayton said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he was here to discuss matters of detail with First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, who is temporarily in charge of the department, and also to try to hasten the letting of contracts under the ninety-thousand-dollar appropriation authorized in the last session for improved ventilation, plumbing, and for the construction of elevators in the Post Office Building.

The question of the proper understanding of the Postmaster General's recent order relating to second-class postal matters will be the subject of Mr. Dayton's first interview with Mr. Jones. He says that some explanation is necessary, particularly in connection with the Christmas issues of publications. Mr. Bissell has modified his original order so as to allow Christmas editions to regular publications to go through without additional charge. Mr. Dayton hopes to have a complete understanding with the department before he leaves the city. He has been so much occupied with the details of the New-York office since he returned from Europe that he has been unable to come to Washington, and this is his first visit since last June.

Mr. Dayton is confident that inside of six months the New-York Post Office will be fairly well equipped to meet the constantly-increasing demands of the Postal Service.

## MAY DIE FROM HER WOUND

### *MRS. JAMES KNIRIM SHOT IN A QUARREL WITH HER HUSBAND.*

### He Refuses to Talk About the Affair —Miss Fischer Says the Wife Was Beating the Man.

Joseph Knirim of 225 Sixth Avenue, thirty years old, who keeps a saloon at 20 North William Street, shot his wife, Libasia, in the right breast last night while she was visiting the house of Mrs. Katherina Schloss, 60 First Street.

Mrs. Knirim was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious, and the physicians there stated that she will probably die.

Policeman James was told about 10 o'clock last night by an excited woman that some people were quarreling at 60 First Street, and that one of them had threatened to throw another out of the window. The policeman, on hurrying to the house, heard a shot fired, and on reaching a room on the first floor, back, he saw Mrs. Knirim fall into another woman's arms. Knirim stood near a window and made no attempt to escape. He refused to say anything, and submitted to arrest quietly.

At the Fifth Street Station House he again refused to give any information, and said: "It's a long story."

When asked why blood was on his wrist, he said: "That's where she bit me."

Mr. and Mrs. Knirim left their home at 225 Sixth Street early last evening to pay a visit to their child, who is boarding at Mrs. Schlosser's home. Mrs. Schlosser said the child, Evelina, who is eleven years old, had been with her a year, because Mrs. Knirim's business kept her away from home a great deal.

The quarreling, she said, began almost as soon as the couple entered her rooms.

Mrs. Knirim threw a pitcher at her husband, but missed him. Mrs. Schlosser then took the child and left the room, telling Mrs. Knirim that she must not quarrel in her rooms.

Miss Kate Fischer remained in the room with the couple. She said, last night:

"The quarrel began by Mr. Knirim alluding in a joking way to some woman his wife knew. His wife became angry and threw a pitcher at him. Then she took hold of him and beat him. She tore his collar off him and threw him up against the wall. I thought she was going to throw him out of the window, and I managed to separate them.

"Then the husband went around cursing, and seemed crazy mad. He fired the shot when my back was turned, and his wife fell into my arms, wounded in the breast. I did not see him shoot, and did not see the pistol."

The pistol was taken from the husband at the station.

### Beverages at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

So many conflicting articles have appeared regarding the varieties of things drinkable usually served at dinners in England that it is interesting to quote from the menu of the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, London, on Nov. 9. The beverages were punch, sherry, champagne, claret, port, and Apollinaris water. As this list was placed at the foot of the menu, it is not apparent with what courses they were served.—New-York Tribune.

### A Frog Farm in a Cellar.

From The Baltoimore Sun.

Mr. Samuel Acton, who lives at Brooklyn, Anne Arundel County, has spent considerable money in past years trying to prevent water from accumulating in his cellar. Paving and cementing were unavailing, and he gave up the struggle. When the Spring frog season closed he had about half a dozen frogs in his cellar. They were full-grown ones, known as "counts." There is about one foot of water in the cellar, and it is now literally alive with frogs of various sizes. The frogs are never fed by Mr. Acton, but depend on spiders and other insects for subsistence. Most of the water comes from springs below the cellar. The remainder is from the drippings of a refrigerator. The success attending the propagation of frogs induced Mr. Acton to put two diamond-back terrapins in the cellar. The original two are the only ones now there. Several snapping turtles, which were put in the cellar, proved more profitable, there being a number of young "snappers" already observable.

## VOTE FOR GREATER NEW-YORK

### The Majority in Favor Shown to be 43,749 According to the Returns Filed at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The plan favorable to Greater New-York was carried by a majority of 43,749.

This majority is shown by the official figures in the office of the Secretary of State, which will be canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers on Friday.

The vote, as returned, was:

| | For. | Against. | Ivc. | Whole Number of Votes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 96,938 | 59,954 | 9,608 | 163,565 |
| Kings County | 64,744 | 64,467 | 255 | 129,466 |
| Queens County | 7,712 | 4,741 | .. | 12,453 |
| Richmond County | 5,531 | 1,565 | .. | 7,041 |
| Mount Vernon City | 873 | 1,603 | .. | 2,476 |
| Eastchester Town | 374 | 2[illegible] | .. | 934 |
| Westchester Town | 620 | 621 | .. | 1,241 |
| Pelham Town | 251 | 153 | .. | 404 |
| Total | 177,053 | 133,304 | 9,863 | 320,220 |


**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**The Fair Daughters of Fashion**
Prefer SOZODONT to every other article for the teeth, because nothing renders those ornaments of the mouth so spotless or imparts such an agreeable odor to the breath. Moreover, experience proves the article to be perfectly

## SEELY REFUSES TO TALK

### He Will Only Say that Baker Alone Is Implicated.

### PRESIDENT CRANE IS DISAPPOINTED

**The Defaulter in Charge of United States Officers -- He Is Very Anxious About His Wife's Condition.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—John M. Crane, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, arrived here this afternoon, and was taken immediately to the Central Station, where, in the Inspector's office, Samuel C. Seely, the defaulter, was brought before him.

Mr. Crane was alone with Seely for about thirty minutes, and afterward the representatives of the press were asked into the office to see the two men. Mr. Crane stated that Seely had absolutely refused to say anything in regard to his defalcation until he had consulted with his attorney, Frank W. Angel, in New-York.

Seely said that he had worked under Mr. Crane for fourteen years, and knew no man in whom he would rather confide, but would refuse to answer questions put by any one.

Mr. Crane then said: "I have asked Mr. Seely question after question without getting any information, but I wish to ask one more question, and believe it will be answered." Then turning to the prisoner, he said: "Was any one besides Frederick Baker interested with you either directly or indirectly in this defalcation?"

"No, sir," promptly responded Seely, "Baker was the man."

Seely exhibited considerable feeling when he mentioned the name of Baker, and the look on his face indicated that he hated even the name.

"Gentlemen," continued Mr. Crane, "I say to you that I believe Seely feels better this evening than he has any day since he left New-York City. He has been like a hunted animal on the face of the earth, and was bound to be caught sooner or later. A weight has now been lifted from his mind, and I know he feels relieved. He has done a wise thing in making a confession, and he is perfectly willing to go back to New-York. He prefers, however, to surrender himself to the United States authorities, as his counsel has so advised.

"I came to Chicago to identify Seely, and also to learn all I could from him concerning the defalcation, but in the latter I have made a dismal failure. I had hoped to learn something of importance, but Seely stubbornly and firmly refuses to answer even the simplest question. I am very glad to know that only he and Baker were implicated, although, in justice to the other clerks in the Shoe and Leather Bank, I wish to say none of them has been suspected. I shall make no further effort to get information from him. I will return with the party to-morrow."

Inspector Shea announced that a Deputy Marshal would take Seely to New-York, and read a telegram from Inspector McLaughlin of New-York, instructing him to turn his prisoner over to the United States authorities, if they wished, and saying he wanted no conflict of authority.

Mr. Crane said to the New-York detective who came with him "Well, Mr. Nugent, you let the Marshal take Seely and you can take me. There seems to be nothing but harmony."

Seely then walked to the Harrison Street Station between two officers. He says he has been much better treated by the police than he hoped for. He had been given a bed, was well fed, and had been given good cigars to smoke.

Seely had been nervous and restless all day. He was much agitated by the report that his wife was seriously ill in Brooklyn.

"My God! it is bad enough to be jailed here, with the whole world turned against you," cried Seely in his cell at the Harrison Street Station to-day, "but to have my dear little wife in a prostrated condition, yes, critically ill, is, indeed, almost more than I can bear."

And the former trusted bookkeeper nearly collapsed with anguish. He threw himself upon his little iron bedstead and buried his face in his overcoat that he had been using as a support for his head while smoking. Then he sprang to his feet, clasped his temples with his hands, and for fully five minutes he paced the cell, a picture of despair.

"Oh, it cannot be as bad as that, is it?" the dejected man exclaimed. "That dispatch from New-York does not mean that she is critically ill, does it? It is not reliable, is it? I hope my wife will bear up under these trying circumstances. I have no word of consolation to offer her from here, except that I hope for the best. However, I will soon see her, I hope, and I can scarcely wait until the authorities start back with me. I have only myself to thank for my incarceration. I made a foolish break and was betrayed by a man who, I think, will get little sympathy for his part in the affair. No, it was not a difficult task to live in hiding, a fugitive from justice. As a matter of fact, I was not in hiding a moment after leaving New-York, and did not have recourse to the services of any facial blemish quacks. I did not have to distort any features. Had I not been most unfortunate in my talk here I do not suppose I would have been discovered."

"How long did you intend to remain a fugitive?" Seely was asked.

"Oh, I can't tell."

"Had you any plan whereby you might have furnished money or information to the bank while remaining incognito?"

"That is a most leading question, and, while I do not care to be discourteous, I must decline to answer the query. I do not care to attract sympathy to myself by maligning the alleged friend who betrayed me to the police, but I will say that I hope he never sees one penny of the reward money that was offered for my arrest."

The prisoner was informed that Inspector Shea had a telegram, and that it said:

If you are Seely surrender yourself to the Federal authorities. The State has no jurisdiction. G. A. T.

"Those initials convey no meaning to me," said Seely. "But it looks to me as if I was now a Federal prisoner, being held by the police. If the State has no jurisdiction, they must take me back as a Federal prisoner, or else resort to requisition proceedings. The latter I do not care to have them bother with."

### RECEIVED NO WORD FROM SEELY

**Lawyer Angel Telegraphed Twice, Using a Secret Signature.**

"I have had no word from Seely," said the bookkeeper's counsel, Frank W. Angel, yesterday, "although I have telegraphed to him twice."

One of Mr. Angel's dispatches, sent on Tuesday, was signed by the letters "C. A. T.," which were agreed upon between him and Seely the day Seely left New-York, and were to be used in all communications between them.

"If," said Mr. Angel, "he had received a letter in my handwriting without the 'C. A. T.' joined to the signature he would have paid no attention to it."

But even these letters used in a telegram failed to bring a response, and Mr. Angel was forced to the conclusion that either Seely had lost his mind or failed to remember the significance of the letters, or that Seely wasn't Seely at all.

**Mr. Angel said he had had a conversation**

THE CELEBRATED
SOHMER
Pianos are the Best.
Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., New-York.
CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly-sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—
S—O—H—M—E—R.

with United States Marshal Arnold of Chicago over the long-distance telephone in the morning. That official had informed him that Seely was in the hands of the Federal authorities, and might be in New-York in a couple of days.

At the Shoe and Leather Bank, Cashier Van Wyck said, in the afternoon, that no news had been received there concerning the defaulter and the results of his act. Of course, they were awaiting news of the result of Mr. Crane's trip, but they might not hear from him until morning.

There was every probability that Mr. Crane would proceed directly from the station to Seely's place of confinement with a view of satisfying himself as soon as possible that the right man had or had not been captured.

Upon a report that a question of authority had arisen in Chicago, between the State and Federal authorities, United States District Attorney McFarlane conferred with District Attorney Fellows. The latter is reported to have announced that he had no intention in the matter beyond giving all aid to the Federal agents that was possible. If the Federal prosecution fails, Seely may be called upon to answer the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of the county.

### SECRETARY HERBERT OBJECTS

### Does Not Favor the Scheme to Strip War Ships of Their Armor for Ballistic Test Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Herbert to-day gave the Naval Committee of the Senate to understand that he does not favor the proposition of the House, made last session, to strip certain vessels of the navy of designated armor plates, in order that they may be subjected to ballistic tests. The object sought to be accomplished by such a trial of the armor might demonstrate the assertions made by some of the witnesses in the armor-plate investigations, but the Secretary evidently does not regard that as more important than the retention of the ships in service, while it might prove to be an undertaking interminable and unduly destructive of confidence in the new navy.

The Navy Department has never entertained the idea that the armor supplied by the Carnegie company was worthless for the purpose for which it was supplied. On the contrary, most of it has been excellent, but the company was subjected to a penalty, after the discovery that it was not complying with its contract, not because it supplied armor that had defects, but for the reason that it had not made the armor as good in every respect as it could make it. To strip a ship with the idea of testing its plates by ballistic trials would be unsatisfactory.

If the first plate removed and subjected to attack should turn out to be better than it should be to pass an acceptance test, and the trial should stop with that plate, the Carnegie company would have good grounds for asking that the penalty imposed upon it be remitted, and that the Government pay for the plate to be substituted for that attacked by projectiles. If the plate should prove to be very bad, another and another might have to be removed, to the great delay of the business of the department, and to the prejudice of the service. It would unquestionably be shown that the plates were different. No country in the world has been able to secure armor plates of uniform excellence, and here in Washington it has been shown that some plates picked out by the steel companies as the very best specimens of their work have not borne the attacks at the Indian Head Proving Grounds as well as other plates that were rejected and used for trials as such.

If it were true that many plates were so poor as to require substitution, which the department does not believe, it has been found that the Bethlehem company could not for a year or more undertake to supply the plates that might be rejected as not up to the standard that the Carnegie company was to furnish. Since the Carnegie company was caught turning out plates poorer than the contracts called for, it is believed that their work has been good. They have, therefore, been allowed to go on with their contracts.

It is the opinion of the Secretary and the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau that the alleged defects in plates designated by the witnesses before the House Naval Committee are not so vital as to call for a reconstruction of the vessels said to carry the indicated defective plates.

### FOUND ONE OF HER TWO SISTERS

**Agnes McLaren and Her Relatives Have Been Separated Eight Years.**

Agnes McLaren, living at 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, called at Police Headquarters on Monday and invoked the aid of the authorities in finding her brother and two sisters, from whom she had been separated since 1886.

She said that her mother had died when she was very young, and that her brother and sisters had lost track of each other. Her case was noticed in the newspapers, and the publication of the facts has led to two of the sisters and the brother being reunited.

Mrs. Jane Brooks called at Police Headquarters yesterday and said she was Agnes's sister. Mrs. Brooks lives at 36 Goerck Street. She said that her two sisters were placed in the Five Points Mission House in 1886. Mrs. Brooks was sixteen years old at the time. She lost all track of them, and could never find out at the mission house what had become of them. Mrs. Brooks said that her brother also lives at 36 Goerck Street. Her second sister is still missing.

**New Employment for McKane.**

SING SING, Dec. 12.—The stopping of work on the new buildings in course of construction at the prison will not deprive John Y. McKane of employment. He had been the superintendent of the work, being a first-class mechanic, and proved valuable.

Now that the work has been stopped until Spring, the ex-boss of Gravesend is to be kept at work preparing material for use when work is resumed. This will consist of making windows, doors, &c.

**Found Dead in a Cave.**

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 12.—Hunters in the Cherokee Strip last night discovered the bodies of two men and a boy in a cave near Aetna, Barber County. In the pocket of one was an envelope addressed to Julius Seigler, Hermann, Mo. All three had been shot and their clothes had evidently been rifled, as nothing else was found on them. The condition of the bodies indicated that they had been there for several months.

**Dropped from a Trestle.**

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 12.—As the train on the Milledgeville and Asylum Road this morning was crossing the trestle over Fishing Creek, near this city, the structure gave way, precipitating the engine and coach into the stream, forty feet below. Fireman Ragsford has died from his injuries, and Engineer Dickens is not expected to live.

### RECORDS SMEARED WITH BLOOD

**For Which a Tax Clerk was Arrested—Another City Clerk Discharged for Telling Funny Stories.**

Controller Fitch discharged two clerks yesterday, and suspended judgment in the case of another.

One of the discharged men was Patrick Walsh, a temporary clerk in the Department of Taxes, and against him criminal proceedings will be taken.

Chief Clerk Dunning noticed on Tuesday that Walsh left his desk frequently, and that when he returned he showed evidences of having been drinking. Mr. Dunning finally spoke sharply to Walsh, who answered sullenly.

Walsh then smeared four or five pages of the book he was at work on with ink. His finger had been cut in some way, and he streaked the book with blood, almost obliterating the figures. The defacement was not discovered until yesterday afternoon. Walsh first denied having obliterated the figures, but when he saw that suspicion rested on another clerk he went to Col. Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, and made a confession, saying that he was under the influence of liquor, and that his temper had got the better of him.

He was taken before Controller Fitch, who lectured him soundly, and then had him arrested.

The Controller said that the defacement was inexcusable. Col. Austen said that he had been able to wipe the blood marks off with a wet rag, but the ink stains remained.

Samuel Lowenstein, a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, was the other man discharged, and William O'Connell is the man in whose case judgment is suspended.

The Controller had received many complaints of late that when taxpayers went to pay their arrears they had to wait while the clerks told funny stories to each other. The waiting taxpayers did not hear the amusing stories, but only the loud laughing that followed their telling. Lowenstein, who had been in the bureau for eleven years, was acknowledged to be the chief humorist, but O'Connell, who has been in the bureau since 1865, was a close rival. Dr. Katzmayer, a taxpayer, was the complainant against them.

### MISSIONARY WORK IN ASIA

*ENCOURAGING REPORT MADE BY THE AMERICAN BOARD.*

**Evangelical Activity in Missions in Turkey—The Revival in China—Obstruction in Japan.**

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The eighty-fourth annual report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was published to-day. Following are some of its most interesting features:

The Asiatic-Turkish missions of the board are subdivided into the Western Turkey Mission, the Central Turkey Mission, and the Eastern Turkey Mission. Bitlis, in Eastern Turkey, the city where the Governor resides who, according to recent telegraphic dispatches, gave the order for the alleged massacres has suffered from famine as much as any other station in Eastern Turkey, unless it be Erzroom. This has diminished the number of students, cut off the income of the stations, and led to great deprivation. In spite of these things, the people seem to have entered into the church work with more zeal than usual. Twenty-seven have been received on confession to the churches of this station during the year, and the attendance upon church worship has been fully up to the average.

At Erzroom, at the north of the district in which the massacres have been reported, thousands of those who had means at the beginning of the famine soon found their resources exhausted by high prices of food. This led to a wretched condition among the Christian population, which condition has been rendered worse by the depredations of robbers and official maladministration, and all with no hope of relief. The attendance at the Sunday schools, which were begun years ago by Miss Chambers with five members, has risen to nearly 200. The schools and kindergartens in the city have gained a good reputation and had a large attendance. The relations with the Government have been unusually pleasant.

The church at Van has been somewhat reorganized during the year, and, it is hoped, is in a better condition for work than ever before. The evangelical agencies in Smyrna of the Western Turkey Mission are quite as hopeful and encouraging as the educational work. At the old centre, Ak Hissar, (Thyatira,) there has been a fresh impulse this year and large inspiration. The Armenian work in Ordoo, Semen, and Bey Alan of the Western Turkey Mission is reported hopeful, the number of adherents increasing. At Aintab, of the Central Turkey Mission, there is a society which has about 160 members, nearly all of whom are Gregorian Armenians. The churches paid during the year nearly $5,000 for the support of their own institutions.

The central fact of interest in the Pekin station, as, indeed, in most of the others, is the revival season, so earnestly, and yet so wisely, conducted. "In an experience of forty years," says Dr. Blodgett, "nothing has been known like it." The whole North China Mission, with its 20,000,000 of people, and only about fifty Congregational missionaries on the field, needs reinforcements. Limiting their request to what they deem the lowest figures, the missionaries of North China ask for twelve new helpers. The war between China and Japan cannot fail to distract the popular mind and absorb general interest.

Japanese thought concerning missionaries has undergone modification within the last few years. Congregational missionaries are not so freely invited to aid in preaching, teaching, and publishing as formerly. Therefore they are turning to new channels of work, such as opening new preaching places, lecturing and preaching with the stereopticon, establishing centres of applied Christianity somewhat after the style of College Settlements, and doing more touring among the weak churches and out stations.

New-England contributed more than one-half the total income of the board, which was $705,132.70. Massachusetts contributed more than all the rest of the New-England States combined. New-York contributed more than any New-England State, except Massachusetts and Connecticut. The contributions from Southern States are small, because Congregationalism itself is not strong in the South. Congregationalism in the West and Southwest makes a much stronger showing than in the South, and the contributions are much larger.

**New Order of St. Patrick's Sons.**

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were incorporated in the Kings County Clerk's office yesterday. The Trustees are George B. Magrath, J. F. Burkitt, Francis McKenna, Peter Comerford, and Richard Healey.

The old order of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick elected John C. Kelley President at their annual meeting last week. The members who were not in sympathy with Mr. Kelley resigned and organized the new society.

**An Election Watcher Fined.**

James Bly, seventy-two years old, of 141 East Twenty-ninth Street, went inside the railing at the polls in the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District on election day while acting as a watcher.

R. A. Johnson, a Good Government Club watcher, caused his arrest, and in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday he pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND PANIC

### It Results in the Resignation of the Government.

### AN UTTER PARALYSIS OF BUSINESS

**No Money in the Country but Bills of the Suspended Banks—Workingmen Paid in Provisions.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 12.—The members of the Goodridge Government resigned their portfolios to-day. An effort was made yesterday by them to form an amalgamation with the party led by ex-Premier Sir William Whiteway but a unanimous consent to such an arrangement could not be obtained, and, as a result, the Ministers have laid down their offices.

It is expected that a Government composed of Whitewayites will be selected to-morrow. The Whitewayites declare that they will be able to straighten out Newfoundland's present difficulties within a few days. Their organ, The Telegram, announces that they can raise a Government loan and place the colony's finances on a sound basis within a week. A session of the Legislature for Saturday next was summoned by yesterday's Gazette.

The financial outlook to-day was substantially unchanged. Everything is in a state of collapse. Trade is at a standstill and nearly every workingman in the city is without employment. The few concerns that are still keeping their operatives at work are paying them their wages in provisions, in lieu of cash. The Union Bank is still closed, but the prospect of its surviving grows brighter. It has received telegraphed offers of support from a number of large London banks.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—Latest information from St. John's is to the effect that the worst fears of the panic will be realized. The Commercial Bank is a hopeless wreck, and nearly all its Directors, who are among the principal merchants, are also bankrupt. Those familiar with the inside facts have but little hope of the Union Bank resuming payments. An investigation of its last statement makes its condition appear much more flourishing than the facts warranted.

The panic has brought about absolute chaos. The people of the fishing ports, who brought their fish to St. John's and got cash for them, now find themselves the possessors of worthless bank bills for their whole Summer's work.

Except a very limited number of Canadian and United States banknotes, the money of Newfoundland consists of the bills of the two banks. No one will now accept these bills. Hence all business is paralyzed, and as the people of the whole island are absolutely dependent upon the merchants of St. John's, the state of affairs can be imagined.

Delegates from the banks to London, Halifax, and Montreal left to-day seeking assistance from the banks in those cities. The Bank of Nova Scotia will send a representative to St. John's by the first steamer to investigate the situation, render necessary aid, and provide banking facilities.

A large amount of Newfoundland banknotes are circulating in Canada, and Halifax banks probably hold $30,000 worth of this paper, and bank bills to an even greater amount are believed to be held in Montreal.

An attachment against the Union Bank of St. John's for $2,436 has been obtained in this city in favor of Herman Cantor, and Deputy Sheriff Gifford has served it on the National Bank of Commerce to attach any balance the former bank may have there.

A member of the firm of Harvey & Outerbridge of this city said yesterday that A. W. Harvey was not a Director of the Union Bank of St. John's, as reported in some of the New-York papers. Mr. Harvey, he said, became dissatisfied with the management of the bank and resigned last April.

### JOHN WORTHY OF CHICAGO DEAD

### Operations Performed on a Carbuncle Caused Blood Poisoning—Was President of the Chicago Elevated.

John Worthy of Chicago died at the Murray Hill Hotel at 5:30 yesterday of blood poisoning. Mrs. Worthy and the sons Sidney W. and Willis B. were there at the time.

Mr. Worthy, with his wife and Sidney Worthy, went to Lakewood from Chicago about two weeks ago. Mr. Worthy was overworked, and felt the need of rest. While at Lakewood a carbuncle developed on his back between the shoulders. The family came here a week ago last Monday, and the next day an operation was performed.

Two days later another operation became necessary. Mr. Worthy was very much weakened by this. Blood poisoning set in, and he rapidly became worse, until death came, late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Worthy was President of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, which is nearly completed, and President of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in Chicago.

He was born in Durham County, England, fifty-two years ago, and came to this country when he was twelve years old. He went to Will County, Illinois. When he was twenty years old he moved to Chicago and went into the quarry business. He became President of the Trust Company several years ago.

There will be a short service at the Murray Hill Hotel at 3 o'clock to-day. The body will be taken to Chicago at 6 o'clock.

### MARRIED IN THE SCAFFOLD'S SHADOW

**A Tennessee Woman Weds a Man Who Will Be Hanged Monday.**

JASPER, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Martha Taylor, a middle-aged woman from the mountains, was wedded this afternoon to Gene Kennedy, who on Monday will be hanged with his younger brother, John. The ceremony was performed in a cell by the Rev. J. Beatty and was witnessed by the jail officials and a half dozen friends of the couple. Extra guards were in attendance to prevent the brothers taking advantage of the occasion to escape.

The Taylors were moonshiners in the East Tennessee mountains and were fairly peaceable until August, 1893, when they robbed the station at Shell Mound and murdered the agent.

**An Aged Train Robber Confesses.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—After many weeks of persuasion by his family and friends Alva Johnson, the old ranchman, has confessed to having taken part in the robbery of two Southern Pacific trains at Roscoe. In one of the robberies the fireman and a passenger were killed, and several thousand dollars secured. "Kid" Thompson is named as his accomplice. He also revealed the hiding place of a portion of the booty, and a box containing $500 in silver has been recovered.

**An Alabama Town in Flames.**

EVERGREEN, Ala., Dec. 12.—Fire broke out this morning at 5 o'clock in the Racket Store and has swept almost the entire part of the town west of the railroad. Fifteen buildings have been burned up to this hour. The loss will approximate $100,000, with perhaps about $25,000 insurance. The street on both sides of the railroad is strewn with goods of every description, and the greatest confusion prevails.

### REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

**More Applications for Incorporation Than at Any Time in the History of the Institution.**

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Regents of the University held a meeting to-day and considered their annual report in addition to transacting routine business. The Regents present were: Chancellor Anson Judd Upson; Vice Chancellor William Croswell Doane, D. D., Martin I. Townsend, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Willard A. Cobb, Carroll E. Smith, T. Guilford Smith, Lewis A. Stimson, and the Rev. Sylvester Malone.

The largest number of applications for incorporation ever presented at a single meeting during the 110 years of the University's existence were considered by the Regents at their meeting to-day. Absolute charters of junior grade were granted St. Mary's Academy and School, Hoosic Falls, and St. Philomena's Academy and School of Brushton; of pre-academic to Franklin School of Buffalo. A provisional charter for one year was granted Westerleigh Collegiate Institute of Prohibition Park.

Junior-grade certificates of admission were granted to the academic departments of union schools at Churchville, Dalton, Delevan, East Randolph, Edmeston, Falconer, Islip, Lake George, Matteawan, Milford, Morristown, Port Richmond, Sandbank, Schuyler's Lake, South Glens Falls, South New-Berlin, Tivoli, Truxton, Tully, and Woodside; middle-grade certificates of admission to academic departments of union schools at Arkport, Clifton Springs, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Honeoye, and Sayville.

The academic department of Bay Shore union school was conditionally admitted to junior grade.

Absolute charters were granted Lake Placid Library, Sinclairville Free Library, and Schenectady Free Public Library. Provisional charters were granted the public libraries at West Winfield, Schuylerville, Nanuet, Glen Cove, Crown Point, Oyster Bay, Sea Cliff, Newfield, and the Troy Children's Neighborhood Library. The Pocantico Hills Lyceum, Gilbertsville Free Library, and Young Women's Association of the City of Troy, and the Southworth Library Association of Dryden were admitted to the University.

### MRS. BISSELL GIVES A LUNCHEON

**Mrs. Henderson's Luncheon—First Ball of the Season at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Bissell has as her guest Miss Love of Buffalo, in whose honor she gave a luncheon to-day. The room was fragrant with American Beauty roses, with which the table was decorated. The guests invited to meet Miss Love were: Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Herenden, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Stoughton, Miss Hamlin, Mrs. Endicott, and Mrs. Bowler.

Mrs. T. B. Henderson gave a luncheon to-day at her residence, Boundary Castle. The guests were Countess Montarsolo di Cariguano, the Baroness von Saurma, daughter of the German Ambassador; Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Lowery Mrs. Bellamy Storer, and Miss Pitts of Detroit. The table was beautifully decorated in green.

The first ball of the present season, and one of the most brilliant which has taken place at the capital in years, was given at 18 Lafayette Square to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele to introduce their second daughter, Miss Helen. The entertainment took place at the residence of Mrs. George U. Morris, who is an aunt of the débutante. The fine old mansion, which was formerly the home of Miss Steele's grandparents, was en fête with flowers, music, and all that goes to the making up of such affairs. A supper of terrapin, fish, champagne, and all the delicacies was served. Mr. and Mrs. Steele were assisted in receiving by Miss Steele, Mrs. George U. Morris, widow of Commander Morris, United States Navy; Mrs. Addison, and Mrs. Edward McCauley. The hostess wore a Worth gown of blue moire, with pink roses and jewels. Miss Steele was in a striking Parisian gown of pink satin, with black poppies. Miss Helen Steele, the débutante, who is a lovely blonde, wore a simple but elegant gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon and thread lace. Among the guests were Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the German Ambassador, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, Count de Reventlow, the Danish Minister; Marquis Imperiali, Senator and Mrs. and Miss McPherson, Senator Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Commander and Mrs. Bainbridge Hoff, Mr. Hoff and Miss Louise Hoff, Mrs. Grant Sartoris, Surgeon General Tryon, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill, Mrs. Magruder, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Beale, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mr. and Mrs. John Poor, the Misses Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poor, Count and Countess Divonne, Admiral Upshur, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby and Miss Crosby, Mrs. Clarence Edwards, the Misses Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Miss Claggett, Miss Hagner, Miss Poor, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy, Capt. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Pendleton of Baltimore, and Mr. Edward Guinne of New-York.

### LUTHER SHOT HIS RIVAL IN THE NOSE

**He Used a Toy Pistol, However, and Was Badly Thrashed by Kroeger.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 12.—Frederick Kroeger of 87 Jefferson Street and Charles Luther of 128 Adams Street are rivals for the affections of Miss Minnie Bremer. They met at 1 o'clock this morning in a saloon kept by Kroeger's father.

A quarrel followed, in the course of which Luther shot his rival with a toy pistol. The bullet, which was about as big as a peppercorn, struck Kroeger in the nose.

The wounded man pitched into his antagonist and gave him a sound thrashing. The elder Kroeger and his wife tried to separate the combatants, but did not succeed until Mrs. Kroeger received a severe blow in the side from her son's fist.

No policeman being at hand, young Kroeger marched his assailant to Police Headquarters, where he was held in $500 bail.

### LIFE IN THE TENEMENT HOUSES

**Tenth District Good Government Club Discusses How It May Be Improved.**

The Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District held last night, at its clubrooms, 9 St. Mark's Place, the first of a series of monthly meetings, organized for the purpose of conferences on subjects of municipal importance. Speakers with special knowledge on the topics to be considered will address these meetings. The speakers last night were Edward Marshall, Secretary of the Tenement-House Committee; Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health of the University Settlement Society, and President of the Tenth Ward Sanitary Union.

The subject last night was, "How to Improve Tenement House Life."

*LOSSES BY FIRE.*

Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The wholesale warehouse on Front Street West occupied by J. A. McLaren, boots and shoes; C. J. Mitchell, fancy goods, and the Toronto Fringe Company, was damaged by fire and water last night to the extent of $25,000; insured.

## BABCOCK FOR COLLECTOR

### Long Political Fight Brought to a Close in New-Haven.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FIRMNESS

**Refused for Months to Appoint a Liquor Seller Who Had Strong Democratic Leaders at His Back.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President to-day nominated Henry H. Babcock to be Collector of Customs for the district of New-Haven, Conn. He also nominated Passed Assistant Engineer R. R. Leitch to be Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—A long political contest came to an end to-day when the news was received in this city that President Cleveland had sent into the Senate the nomination of Henry H. Babcock to be Collector of Customs for the Port of New-Haven, to succeed J. Rice Winchell.

When President Cleveland was elected the second time, plans were formed by two elements of the Democracy in this section of the State to secure this Federal office. One faction desired the appointment of James E. McGann, a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of this city and a well-known local politician and saloon proprietor. McGann was indorsed by many prominent Democrats of the State, including members of the Democratic State Central Committee. Col. N. G. Osborn of The New-Haven Register, Lynde Harrison, Mayor Sargent, and others. His appointment was also favored by Congressman James P. Pigott of the Second Congressional District, who is a warm personal friend of McGann.

There was another faction in this city vigorously opposed to McGann for Collector because he had triumphed over that faction, especially in local political contests.

In due time Congressman Pigott indorsed and forwarded the petition of McGrann to President Cleveland. When the President learned that McGann was a saloon keeper he intimated to Congressman Pigott and other friends of McGann that another name should be submitted to him for the place, he objecting to the appointment as Collector of any person in the liquor business. Congressman Pigott and the other influential Democrats who favored McGann declined to withdraw him from the field, and notified the President that he was the choice of the better element of the local Democracy, and that the opposition to him came from disgruntled Democrats who had lost their power in the party.

According to the statement of one of McGann's indorsers, President Cleveland declared that he was not influenced in the least by the opposition to McGann, but that it was contrary to his policy to name saloon keepers for office.

Several delegations went to Washington in the interest of McGann when it was learned the President had refused to name him for Collector. The gentlemen who had been urging McGann's appointment flatly refused to indorse anybody else for the place for several months, the belief being that President Cleveland would be finally won over to favorable action on the petition.

Thus matters stood until the last recess of Congress. When Congressman Pigott returned to this city, he informed the Democratic leaders who were backing McGann that it would be impossible to change President Cleveland's opinion, and it was decided to agree upon another name. Mr. Babcock was preferred to all others, and Congressman Pigott forwarded his petition to President Cleveland, at the same time withdrawing McGann's name.

Babcock was born in this city about sixty years ago and has always resided here. He has been in the stationery business for years. Under the administration of John C. Byxbee, who was Collector of Customs for this port during President Cleveland's first term, Babcock was his deputy, remaining in that office until there was a change in the Administration. This was the first public office he ever held. The new Collector is a Yale graduate, having been in the class with Postmaster General Bissell. He is a member of Skull and Bones of Yale University. The salary of the Collector is $3,000.

J. Rice Winchell, the present Republican Collector, took the office in February, 1893. Up to that time Winchell had been Deputy Collector under A. H. Kellam, who died early in 1893, Winchell succeeding to the place by appointment of President Harrison. About nine months ago Secretary Carlisle called for the resignation of Collector Winchell. The latter refused to forward it, because there did not seem to him to be any reason for so doing, the letter of the Secretary not furnishing any clue as to why the resignation was wanted.

### PART OF A GREAT CONSPIRACY

### Four Men Said to Have Been Implicated in the Murder of Catherine Ging—But One Under Arrest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Evidence is now well in hand to the effect that Harry Hayward was the local member of an insurance swindling gang whose operations extended over the country. Enough has been learned, however, to warrant the statement that the police are looking for at least three other men who are wanted in connection with the murder of Catherine Ging.

A detective working on the case has discovered that the method of this gang was to secure life insurance on persons who could be induced to take out large policies on the representation that money could be borrowed on them. It would be plainly demonstrated to the insured that a profitable business could be carried on in this way. The plan to murder Catherine was developed by four members of the gang, of whom Hayward was one. They were in Miss Ging's room holding a conference with her the day before the murder. The three not under arrest are being watched. The insurance detectives and local authorities declare that enough is now known to cause the arrest of three more persons, but that it is desired to have the case well rounded up before action is taken. The insurance on Miss Ging's life is now said to have been $25,000, instead of $10,000.

The Grand Jury has concluded its investigation, although its conclusions have not been made public. Since Adry Hayward appeared before it as a witness, he is safe from indictment by this body. He cannot now be indicted before April, if at all.

**Cut Her Throat While Insane.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Early this morning Mrs. Amelia Westergaard was found dead on the floor of the kitchen of her house, at 1923 Mount Vernon Street, with her throat cut from ear to ear. A bloody carving knife, with which the unfortunate woman had killed herself, was found beside her.

Mrs. Westergaard was fifty-four years old, and was the widow of Lars Westergaard, a prominent ship broker, and for many years Consul at this port for Sweden and Norway. Mrs. Westergaard had been subject to fits of temporary insanity for some time past.

Great Holiday Sale in Fine Furniture.

This Fine Quartered Oak and Mahogany finish Arm Chair or Rocker with Cobbler seat

ONLY $3.00.

We have a very large line of fancy Rockers in Oak, Mahogany, Curley Birch, and Maple, selected especially for the holiday trade and at very low prices. We are sure you will save money by calling at our store before purchasing.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
FURNITURE CO.,
47 & 49 West 14th St.

### DIDN'T BET THE WAY HE TALKED

### When the Sealed Guesses as to Pluralities Were Opened the Hill Man Got Good Republican Money.

Republican State Committeeman W. L. Proctor of St. Lawrence County told this story yesterday to a group of politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

"Some time before the last election two or three rock-ribbed Republicans in an Albany hotel were predicting a victory for Morton when a Democrat who had been a lifelong friend of Senator Hill joined the party.

"He would not admit that Mr. Morton had a ghost of a show of being elected, but proclaimed with some emphasis that Hill would be a sure winner. Whereupon the Republicans suggested that they were willing to back their opinions with cash, and put it into the hands of a reliable stakeholder.

"'I have no money with me just now,' said the Hill man, 'but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you $10 or $20 each, not putting up any cash. Let us each write our figures, seal them in envelopes, and put them in the hotel safe. After election the one who comes nearest will have the money.'

"The Republicans agreed to do this, and they put their heads together and made their estimates. The Hill man made his figures, and the envelopes were duly marked and deposited.

"After election the group came together in the hotel, and the Republicans made haste to go for the envelopes. They agreed to celebrate on their winnings, and expressed their sympathy for the Hill man.

"'I can stand it to lose,' he said, goodnaturedly, and they opened the envelopes.

"The Republicans had given Morton pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. As they were asking for their money the Hill man carelessly tore open his envelope, drew out the slip, and showed this:

Morton will get 50,000 plurality.

"Then certain sums of money were paid to the Hill man by some Republicans who 'kicked' because a man would talk one way and bet another."

### BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS GO INTO COURT

**Justice Cullen Refuses to Interfere in Eighth Ward Troubles.**

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, do not dwell together in unity. Ever since John J. McGinniss moved into that ward there has been trouble.

William E. Cadmus applied to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the Republican Ward Association of the Third District of the Eighth Ward to recognize the association of which Mr. Cadmus is President and to compel it to turn over all the books and papers.

Mr. McGinniss said that Mr. Cadmus had failed to avail himself of the resort to appeal within the organization, the County Committee having twice met since the disbandment of the Thirtieth District, in which Cadmus originally lived, but which had become the Third District.

Cadmus claims that the association could not, as things were, hold any primary. Justice Cullen said:

"Start your own organization, and if you think these others haven't treated you fairly, vote against them. If they think you are not good enough for them, act independently."

He then denied the appeal for a mandamus.

Justice Cullen also refused to grant a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of the Republican Association of the Third District of the Eighth Ward to place the name of Joseph B. McQuillen regularly on the rolls.

A motion was made in the same court for a mandamus to compel the officers of the Seventeenth District Republican Association of the Twenty-sixth Ward to reinstate Stephen D. Meserole and Lewis Kurtz as members.

Congressman-elect Isaac F. Fischer said that the two men were expelled for attending a convention and nominating a man for Assembly in opposition to the reg

# RESTS WITH THE ENGLISH

## If the Royal Yacht Squadron Agrees There Will be a Cup Race.

### LORD DUNRAVEN ANXIOUS TO BUILD

### He Would Allow the Clubs to Settle the Question of the Receipt—The Cup Committee's Latest Letter.

New-York yachtsmen are as much in the dark as ever about the prospects for an international race next year for the America's Cup. No reply has been received from Lord Dunraven, either to the dispatch sent by the Cup Committee or to Mr. Kersey's suggestions of a way to compromise.

At Lord Dunraven's request, the Cup Committee has made public the letter mailed on Tuesday. It is a reply to Lord Dunraven's letter, received last Saturday. It is as follows:

New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

My Lord:

The committee has to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 1.

We think it much better to leave all unsettled minor questions until you arrive in this country, with the assurance that your views will receive every consideration.

While we cannot consent to racing at Marblehead or Newport, we are convinced that you overestimate their advantages. The accessibility of the starting point, a great convenience, at either of these places, would, in our opinion, increase the number of accompanying vessels, and neither course would be so clear and free from tides as that off New-York.

We much regret that you were not able earlier to announce your intention of challenging, so that we could have had ample time to arrange terms. You will recollect that the correspondence in 1892 ended very hurriedly, and can hardly be said to have reached a definite and satisfactory conclusion. The committee at that time held that the challenge was satisfactory only if explained by your letters, and you, though consenting to this for yourself, distinctly disavowed any authority from the squadron to consider your letters as explanatory of the challenge.

For this reason we much regret that the present challenge does not state the few necessary primary conditions without reference to previous negotiations. The indefiniteness as to the right to use your letters in 1892 as explanatory meant uncertainty as to the terms of holding the cup if won by you, and this brings us back to the point on which you insisted in 1892, namely, that the challenger should limit his rights as a winner, by a previous covenant with the New-York Yacht Club.

We cannot but believe that much difficulty will be removed could you be persuaded to take our point of view on this question. We cannot understand why, with power to make any agreements desired for a match a holder of the cup—the squadron, for example—should expect us to covenant that they must do what they can do and want to do, and why, after all the correspondence which has taken place, there should be any fear, in the absence of such an agreement with us, of even appearing to expect, as the party challenged, terms different from those under which you challenged, as expressed in your letter of Nov. 7, 1892.

Now, we think that as any challenging club can bind itself in honor to all interested parties by announcing what it will or will not exact, in the event of winning the cup, we should not be expected to become parties to any agreement as to future terms to which our consent is in no way requisite.

We have gone into this subject somewhat at length, as we consider that the holding of the cup is fully and liberally provided for in the deed, and do not consider any additional stipulations proper or permissible.

We endeavored in the dispatch sent you yesterday by cable to remove any possible cause for misunderstanding should you win the America's Cup from us next year, and to express this in the simplest and most direct form.

We have the honor to remain yours, very respectfully,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
A. Cass Canfield, Secretary.

There was a meeting of four members of the Cup Committee at James D. Smith's office yesterday morning. Those present were Latham A. Fish, C. Oliver Iselin, A. Cass Canfield, and Gouverneur Kortright. It was said that they discussed the question involved again and decided that the outlook was very gloomy.

The matter now rests with the Royal Yacht Squadron. If its members are satisfied with the new interpretation put on the mutual agrement clause and are willing to sign a receipt for the cup, supposing the Valkyrie should win, according to the terms of the deed of gift, then there will be a race. If the Royal Yacht Squadron declines to do this, then there will be no race next year, and probably not for several years to come.

Lord Dunraven has talked freely about the trouble in London, and says the only hitch is about the receipt. He said that when he asked Mr. Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, to challenge under the terms agreed to in 1892, he had no idea there would be any trouble.

"If the New-York Yacht Club," said Lord Dunraven, "insists that this question of receipt shall be settled before the challenge is accepted, at least a month will transpire before a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron can be held. I am anxious that the matter be settled, in order to enable me to begin building the new yacht. The receipt can be settled between the two clubs. I want a race, and I don't care whether the cup is given to me or not."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Dunraven has been asked for a final decision in regard to the answer to his challenge for the America's cup, but is unable to reply at present, as the matter has been referred to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

### TO HAVE A CITY CLUBHOUSE.

#### Dauntless Rowing Club Taking Steps to Secure a Home.

The Dauntless Rowing Club held their annual meeting last night at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street. For the first time in the club's history the Treasurer's report showed a handsome balance on hand. A unanimous vote of thanks to Treasurer John J. Shea was given.

The club has determined to have a city clubhouse, and the following members were appointed a committee to find a suitable building: E. Hamerschlag, John J. Shea, Frank B. Underhill, Harry Hart, and E. Anderson.

The regular committees elected to serve during 1895 were: Entertainment Committee—Messrs. Vanderbogert, Gilbert, Stell, Irvecy, Elkins, Hart, Rosenheimer, and Dr. Haim.

Admission Committee—D. Oppenheimer, F. B. Underhill, and E. L. Gilbert.

Delegates to Harlem Regatta Association—C. W. Coleman, E. Hamerschlag and William Stile.

Delegates to Middle States Regatta—E. Anderson and E. Hamerschlag.

Delegates to National Rowing Association—H. W. Walters, E. W. Knickerbocker, John J. Shea.

The officers elected to serve in 1895 were: President—H. W. Walters; Vice President—D. Oppenheimer; Treasurer—John J. Shea; Secretary—C. W. Coleman; Captain—E. H. Anderson; First Lieutenant—William Tucker; Second Lieutenant—H. Y. Wemple, Jr.

Board of Directors—Dr. E. W. Knickerbocker, F. B. Underhill, Frank Tierney, E. L. Nilson, E. Hamerschlag, L. Gilbert.

It was voted to at once put a senior and junior eight in training, in view of probable races to be rowed against Cornell University and in the Harlem River Regatta.

The subject of procuring a site for a boathouse on the Speedway water front, if possible, was discussed, and finally left to the Harlem Regatta Association, which is now making investigations in that direction in the interest of all the Harlem River boat clubs.

### Walter Camp Back from California.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—Walter Camp, the Yale football adviser, to-day returned from California, where he has been for two months coaching the Leland Stanford University football team. He is in improved health, and expresses himself as delighted by the showing made by Yale in the championship contests against Harvard and Princeton. He expects that the Graduate Athletic Advisory Committee, of which he is one, will consult soon regarding the alleged charges made by Yale against the University of Pennsylvania.

### Oxford-Cambridge Football.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The game of football played to-day between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities resulted in a draw. Each side scored a goal.

### Naval Cadets' New Football Captain.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12.—The members of the Naval Academy football team have elected Edward McCauley, Jr., of New-York, Captain of the team for the season of 1895. The election was almost unanimous. McCauley will be a first class man next year, and has played left end on the academy team since his fourth class year. While quite a brilliant player, his great point is his steadiness and clear head. He also pulls No. 2 in the academy crew. McCauley is twenty years old, and weighs 160 pounds.

### "SLUGGING" NOT ADVISED.

#### Harvard Denies Any Intention to Injure Yale Players.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The report of Gen. Butterworth's statement in regard to his son's injury in the recent Harvard-Yale game caused considerable comment in Cambridge. Harvard students, in general with players and coaches, all agree that such a statement of Butterworth's being intentionally injured, that he might be put out of the game, is absurd.

Mr. Lathrop, who was one of the regular coaches, was especially emphatic in his denial of any intentional injury to Butterworth. Mr. Lathrop said:

"I attended all of the coaches' meetings before the game, and know that nothing like slugging was advised, and, in fact, the men were warned against this sort of work. Of course, I can easily see how, in the heat of the struggle, a man would be inclined to pay back any blow received, but I know that none of our men intentionally kicked Butterworth in the eye.

"I think that altogether too much has been said of the slugging in the Springfield game, and I do not believe that Butterworth was nearly killed, because no man who was nearly killed the week before could put up such a strong game as Butterworth played in the Princeton game. In point of fact, I also think that Hinkey's rough playing has been greatly magnified. Of course the rules will have to be changed, for every one who is interested in football at all wants to see everything like slugging eliminated."

Dr. Conant also said that anything like an intentional purpose to put Butterworth out of the game was wholly unfounded.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—Frank Butterworth, the Yale full back, who was injured in the Harvard game, said to-night regarding the statements attributed to his father that he was brutally slugged in the Harvard game: "Father never got his facts about my being slugged from me. He must have been reading the papers, or else somebody has buttonholed him and stuffed him. I never said that I was slugged, and am not going to say so now. I never wrote home so, either."

Mr. Butterworth regretted that his father had seen fit to make charges of brutality against Harvard. He himself declined to talk further on the matter.

### "PENNSY'S" NEW ATHLETIC GROUND

#### Franklin Field to be a Model for Contests of the Students.

During the past two years the students at the University of Pennsylvania have made such rapid strides in athletics of all descriptions that they have forced themselves into a position where they cannot longer be ignored in intercollegiate athletics. Their players on the baseball, football, lacrosse, tennis, and cricket fields have shown themselves the equals of those at Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. At track athletic games and on the water they have made records that have rivaled those of the more pretentious and athletically-noisy institutions.

This situation has caused the alumni and friends of the great Philadelphia institution to take steps which shall give to the undergraduates of "Pennsy" as good advantages for preparatory work as are now possessed by the students at the rival universities. A committee of graduates has been appointed which will try and raise money to secure for the students a model training and playing field which shall be better than that possessed by any other educational institution at the present time.

Franklin Field is the title to be given to the ground, which is to be constructed at a cost of about $100,000, and work has already been commenced. The location is on the north side of South Street and east of Thirty-third Street, with a length of about 800 feet and a width of 450. A better location could not be had than the one chosen, as the grounds are easily accessible over either the Walnut or South Street bridge, while the South Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is but five minutes' ride from the Broad Street station. The Schuylkill River is but a few yards distant.

Plans for the field, which have been prepared by F. M. Day & Brother, architects, call for a plant that is as near perfect as anything of the kind can be. The entire ground is to be surrounded by a stone wall, at the southwestern angle of which will be placed the Bayne memorial gate. Seats for spectators will occupy most of the southern and all of the eastern sides of the field. The covered grand stand, a double-decker, built on the cantilever principle, is to be placed in the southeast corner, directly across the street from the Pennsylvania Railroad station. This will seat 5,000 persons. East of it will be an open stand with accommodations for 2,300, and to the south is to be another open stand which will seat 2,700 persons. There are ample spaces for the erection of temporary stands that will seat at least 25,000 more in case these should be wanted for some great event like the football contests.

The oval in which the baseball, football, and cricket fields are to be situated covers about three and a half acres of ground, and is circled by a running track which is a trifle less than a third of a mile in length. Besides this track for running races, walking matches, and bicycle races, there is to be a 120-yard straightaway track, this latter running directly in front of the stands on the south side of the field. The tennis courts, probably four in number, are to be in the southwestern corner of the field.

The northwest corner of the grounds is to be given over to the "athletic house," as it is called. This will be a two-story affair, and will be a model in its way, if the plans are carried out. In it will be rooms for the crew, for the football and baseball teams, and for lockers for the men who engage in track athletics or tennis, and a stable for the bicycles, in all probability, though in the original plans this was not included. Lavatories, with all the peculiar sorts of bath that an athlete enjoys, are provided for, and there are rooms for the use of visiting teams, and one which will be specially devoted to the use of men who may meet with any injury during the progress of the games, this latter being called an emergency room.

But the chief feature of the athletic house is the practice hall which extends from the ground floor to the roof without an interfering beam, support, or girder. It will be 120 feet square, and will, therefore, give to the ball players every possible facility, as a baseball field is but 90 feet square. Cage work can be perfectly done in such a room in unpleasant or wintry weather, and with such advantages the University teams should be in good trim when the weather permits of outdoor work in the Spring.

For the oarsmen there is provided a rowing tank 40 by 55 feet, which opens directly from the dressing room of the crew. On the left is a storeroom for the rowing implements, and every possible facility to help the oarsmen in their work. Especial attention has been paid to furnishing the "scrub" teams, which are such an important factor in the work of training, with all the accommodations they can possibly wish, so that the men who do so much hard work and get so very little in the way of honor out of it may have no reason for complaint.

When the work planned is carried out the boys who shout for the "red and blue" will have as good an athletic home as any in the country, and will be ready to receive the Yale, Harvard, or Princeton teams there and proceed to give them a lively shaking up at any of the games in which the students of the colleges are experts.

If as good, hard work is done by the committee appointed to secure the funds to prosecute the work as was done by the committee that had charge of raising the funds for Yale Field, there is no reason why Franklin Field should not be ready for occupancy a year hence. The committee to which is intrusted the duty of raising the funds consists of Charles C. Harrison, Acting Provost; Louis C. Madeira, '72, Chairman; H. Laussat Geyelin, '77; Clifford Pemberton, '81; George Wharton Pepper, '87, and J. Hartley Merrick, '90. They have already received a number of handsome subscriptions, and are now all Oliver Twists persistently calling for "more." The University of Pennsylvania alumni should heed their cry.


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Gold Label "Brut"
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UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.


### PHILADELPHIA'S BIG MEET.

#### Arrangements Now Complete for the Nine-Day Cycling Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Many of the cracks entered in the amateur races, which introduce the big professional six-day cycling contest at Industrial Hall, practiced on the inclined track to-day and pronounced it well suited to rapid wheeling. The amateur races begin to-morrow evening and continue three nights, after which the endurance contest will occupy the boards.

Ashinger, the old-time six-day rider, tried the track and said it was a great improvement over that in Madison Square Garden. The start and the finish of the course are dish-shaped, and therein they differ from those of any other track. By this means the knoll which has always been encountered at these points will be avoided.

Zimmerman, the wonderful "skeeter," who is to be the star of the tournament, arrived in town this evening. He will give exhibitions of his remarkable speed during the tourney.

To the amateur programme originally announced have been added two races which, it is expected, will provide excellent sport. They are a five-mile open, to be run in two-mile heats on the opening night, and a two-mile lap race, the trials of which are set for Friday evening. The final heats will be run on Saturday evening.

George Van Emburgh, the original "boy wonder" of Arlington, N. J., and "Willie" Martin, the Lowell lad, have sent in their entries for the six-day race. The list of starters for this contest is now a formidable one, and a great race is looked for.

Word was received from New-York to-day that a large delegation of Riverside Wheelmen was expected here on Saturday evening to "root" for its racing men entered in the principal events.

### The Path Fund Benefit.

Several hundred enthusiastic wheelmen saw Marie Jansen in "Miss Dynamite" at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, last evening. The presence of so many cyclists was a compliment to the actress, as well as a help to the fund established to complete the wheelway from Prospect Park to Coney Island. A part of the receipts will be turned over to the Treasurer of the fund, and the sum will be sufficient, probably, added to the amount already secured, to complete the $3,500, the estimated cost of the path. The benefit was a success in every particular. Before the box office was opened in the evening 600 tickets had been sold to wheelmen alone.

### Kings County Wheelmen's Pool Games.

The first four games of the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tournament have been played, with the following results. The games are fifty points up, with handicaps of from 5 to 20 points:

Dec. 7.—C. McLaren (scratch) beat W. E. Benn (scratch) 50 to 43.

Dec. 8.—F. R. Blauvelt (scratch) beat C. McLaren (scratch) 50 to 26.

Dec. 11.—F. R. Boerum, Jr. (5 points) beat F. R. Blauvelt (scratch) 50 to 38.

J. T. Beckwith (5 points) beat F. R. Blauvelt (scratch) 50 to 33.

The following are the handicaps: Charles McLaren, scratch; F. R. Blauvelt, scratch; W. E. Benn, scratch; J. T. Beckwith, 5; F. R. Boerum, Jr., 5; C. A. Martin, 10; H. S. Blakeman, 10; W. J. McKinley, Jr., 10; J. McGee, 10; A. T. Relyea, 12; G. A. Needham, 15; F. L. Chase, 20.

The tournament will not be finished before Feb. 27.

### South Brooklyn's Entertainment.

With the object of promoting their social interests, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will to-morrow evening give the first of a series of Winter entertainments. The affair will take place in the spacious clubhouse, at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and will conclude with a dance. It will be purely informal. The committee having the entertainment in charge comprises J. E. Hudson, Chairman; A. E. Eckerson, J. W. Holt, Robert L. Stillson, A. W. Judson, James T. McElhinny, and William H. Nash. These gentlemen have made arrangements for an attractive series of entertainments, and each succeeding one, they say, will be better than the preceding. An unusually neat invitation card has been issued for the initial entertainment.

### A Challenge to Cyclist Bowlers.

The Lafayette bowling team has carried everything before it thus for this season in impromptu contests on the west side of the city, and now John T. Beam, the team's Captain, is searching for a match with one of the "fives" competing in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. In a letter to The New-York Times, Capt. Beam says his address is 19 Eighth Avenue, and that he stands ready at any time to arrange a game, or series of games, with any wheel club team in the metropolitan district.

### Golfers Elect Officers.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club held its annual meeting last evening at Delmonico's, and elected officers for the ensuing year. President John Reid, who has been honored with the Presidency of the club ever since it was organized, five years ago, was re-elected for a sixth term. The office of Secretary and Treasurer, which has formerly been one, was divided, and a separate Treasurer was elected.

The following were elected: John Reid, President; W. D. Baldwin, Vice President; H. O. Tallmadge, Secretary; W. R. Innis, Treasurer; W. E. Hodgman, Captain; Governing Committee—Harry Holbrook, A. L. Livermore, T. L. Manson, Jr., and J. B. Upham.

The club now has 125 members, and a large attendance was present. Questions regarding an enlargement of the membership limit, initiation fees, dues, and various minor changes to the constitution were discussed. After the meeting a collation was served. The St. Andrew's Club has had a wonderfully successful season during the last year. The links, near Yonkers, will be kept open for play throughout the winter, but no more tournaments will be held until next Spring.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Since the game between the Castle Point Cyclers' bowling team and that of the Liberty Wheelmen, on the latter's alleys, at Avon Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, the former "five" claim to have heard that the Liberty's pin boy added to the Brooklyn men's score by slyly kicking over a number of pins. If this should be proved true, which disinterested wheelmen doubt very much, there is no redress for the Castle Points under the rules of the tournament. All decisions of the umpire are final, and the scores are announced by him immediately at the close of the second contest. A postscript to the playing rules says: "It is requested that the Captains of each team appoint a representative to see that the pins are properly placed, to avoid any dispute or imputation of carelessness on the part of the pin boys." Therefore, if the Castle Point bowlers themselves, or their representative appointed to watch the pins, saw no fraud committed, but are guided only by what they have since heard, they cannot now protest the game. Any protest to be effectual should be lodged with the umpire during the progress of the game, and not after he has announced the winner.

—The League Touring Club of Long Island has been organized in Brooklyn with twenty-one members. Its object is to promote touring in parties with thoroughly-arranged schedules. A European trip is among the projects under consideration. Charles M. Nichols is President of the club; W. A. Boger, Secretary, and Frederick Halstead, Treasurer. A number of vacation trips for next Summer will be mapped out this Winter.

—Designs for their new clubhouse have been inspected by the Kings County Wheelmen, but no decision will be made until the contractor's figures are received, which will be in about ten days. A special meeting will then be held, and definite action taken.

—Sherwood D. French has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. He takes the place left vacant by the resignation of S. Schenck.

—Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, is a devotee of wheeling.

# BUSHWICKS WIN AND LOSE

## Honors Divided with the Castle Point Bowlers in Hoboken.

### CURTIS ROLLS THE HIGHEST SCORE

### The Brooklyn Bicycle Club's Strong "Five" Worry the Tourists of Paterson by Defeating Them Twice.

The Quartet Hall alleys, in Washington Street, Hoboken, formed the battle ground for one of the two tournament contests in the Wheelmen's Bowling League. The opposing teams represented the Castle Point Cyclers and the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The tussle ended with honors even, each side getting a victory. The Bushwicks took the first game by a margin of eight pins, while in the second the Hoboken rollers triumphed with seventeen pins more than their visitors secured.

Both clubs had out their strongest teams. The Bushwicks' "five" were Terry, Hellawell, Urquhardt, Morgan, and Fitch, all veritable champions of the alley when in first-class form. The local team was composed of Curtis, Schultz, Trautwein, Slonek, and Hagestedt.

There was plenty of the every-day kind of bowling in the introductory struggle, but nothing of that which makes the true "rooter" take off his coat and split his lungs in ecstasy. Hagestedt of the Castle Pointers got high score—169—Terry, the Bushwick's popular Captain, coming second, with 166, and Morgan getting third, with 165. The victorious team led in every frame except the first and second.

A much better average was obtained all around in the second game. The Castle Pointers got the good total of 805, which was just 17 pins more than their opponents secured. This evened up matters, both teams appearing satisfied with the result. The Bushwicks had the call in the fourth frame only, the Castle Pointers cleverly outbowling them in all the others.

Toward the close of the game Capt. Terry urged his men to show the Jersey crowd what a Garrison finish really is, and they made a splendid spurt. The Pointers' lead, however, was too much for them to overcome at that stage, and they were forced to lower their colors. Their effort was a very pretty one, though, and quite abashed the Hoboken "rooters."

Curtis carried off the high score honors of the evening by getting 212 in this game. His record of strikes, spares, and breaks was 6, 3, and 1. This score will raise his average materially in the contest for The New-York Times Medal. Terry's 176 was the second best score in this game.

The summary of the games follows:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terry | 3 | 4 | 3 | 166 |
| Hellawell | 1 | 5 | 4 | 138 |
| Urquhardt | 0 | 3 | 7 | 121 |
| Morgan | 3 | 4 | 3 | 165 |
| Fitch | 1 | 2 | 7 | 118 |
| Total | 8 | 18 | 24 | 708 |

CASTLE POINT WHEELMEN.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curtis | 2 | 3 | 5 | 140 |
| Schulz | 1 | 3 | 6 | 121 |
| Trautwein | 0 | 5 | 5 | 135 |
| Hagestedt | 2 | 6 | 2 | 169 |
| Slouck | 1 | 3 | 6 | 135 |
| Total | 6 | 20 | 24 | 700 |

Bushwick ....57 136 213 286 378 448 514 584 652 708
Castle Point..90 151 196 268 345 409 483 551 625 700

Average—Bushwick, 141 3-5; Castle Point, 140. Scorers—George J. Bieling and A. F. Richter. Umpire—Udo F. Roelker.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hellowell | 3 | 4 | 3 | 171 |
| Urquhart | 1 | 4 | 5 | 130 |
| Morgan | 2 | 5 | 3 | 159 |
| Fitch | 2 | 4 | 4 | 152 |
| Terry | 2 | 5 | 3 | 176 |
| Total | 10 | 22 | 18 | 788 |

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curtis | 6 | 9 | 1 | 212 |
| Schulz | 1 | 3 | 6 | 133 |
| Trautwein | 0 | 6 | 4 | 147 |
| Slonek | 4 | 3 | 3 | 172 |
| Hagestedt | 1 | 4 | 5 | 141 |
| Total | 12 | 19 | 19 | 805 |

FRAMES.

Bushwick ....71 163 245 310 391 452 527 611 698 788
Castle Point..86 180 248 302 392 485 580 661 732 805

Average—Bushwick, 157 3-5; Castle Point, 161. Scorers—George A. Bieling and A. F. Richter. Umpire—Udo F. Roelker.

### BROOKLYN'S SPEEDY BOWLERS.

#### Won Two Games Handily from the Tourists of Paterson.

PATERSON, Dec. 12.—The speedy bowlers of the Brooklyn Cycle Club met the Tourist Cycle Club team here to-night and placed two games to their credit in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The first game was close and exciting, but the Brooklyn men came with a tremendous rush at the finish and won handily. The cheers of the Tourists died away gradually before the club yell of the visitors. Garrison was the bright particular star of the Tourists, and Allen carried away the honors for the Brooklyn aggregation. Both men were particularly unlucky in breaks, bringing forth a chorus of deep "ahs" from the rooters.

The Tourists substituted Royce for Bevan in the second game, but this served only to increase the margin of defeat, as the Brooklyn team went off in the lead and distanced their rivals. A wandering trumpeter happened along just at the close of the game and enlivened the departure of the visitors by musically remarking the cold, cold ground viewed from the toboggan slide.

The summaries follow:

FIRST GAME.

TOURISTS' CYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garrison | 4 | 4 | 2 | 193 |
| Banta | 5 | 3 | 2 | 189 |
| W. Bevan | 0 | 5 | 5 | 132 |
| Balding | 4 | 1 | 5 | 141 |
| Seymour | 1 | 4 | 5 | 148 |
| Total | 14 | 17 | 19 | 803 |

BROOKLYN CYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swezey | 2 | 6 | 2 | 169 |
| Anderson | 3 | 3 | 4 | 156 |
| Stebbins | 1 | 4 | 5 | 131 |
| Leach | 4 | 3 | 3 | 182 |
| Allen | 4 | 5 | 1 | 193 |
| Total | 14 | 21 | 15 | 831 |

FRAMES.

Tourists' ...103 196 268 341 423 478 562 637 707 803
Brooklyn ... 54 121 215 311 399 484 579 666 746 831

Average—Tourists, 161; Brooklyn, 166. Scorers—Charles Norwood and Charles W. Smith. Umpire—William L. Dell.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garrison | 2 | 4 | 4 | 161 |
| Banta | 3 | 3 | 4 | 154 |
| Royce | 3 | 5 | 2 | 178 |
| Balding | 2 | 2 | 6 | 130 |
| Seymour | 2 | 2 | 6 | 128 |
| Total | 12 | 16 | 22 | 747 |

BROOKLYN CYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swesey | 2 | 6 | 2 | 172 |
| Anderson | 4 | 4 | 2 | 191 |
| Stebbins | 1 | 4 | 5 | 138 |
| Leach | 3 | 4 | 3 | 168 |
| Allen | 1 | 6 | 3 | 148 |
| Totals | 11 | 24 | 15 | 816 |

FRAMES.

Tourists ....58 176 243 311 387 460 555 617 691 747
Brooklyn ....91 155 230 325 418 513 594 662 748 816

Average—Tourist, 149; Brooklyn, 163.

### Yale Gymnasts' Exhibition.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 12.—The second meeting of the Yale Gymnasium Association this Fall was held to-day and proved a complete success. In the afternoon the springboard and fence vault contests took place, and in the evening the long horse, flying rings, and clubswinging events were disposed of. The winners follow:

Springboard.—George B. Hatch, Cincinnati, first; Newell C. Bradley, New-Haven, second. Height—7 feet 9½ inches.

Fence Vault.—E. H. Noyes, Chicago, first; Carl R. Lindesburger, Columbus, Ohio, second. Height—6 feet 9½ inches.

Longhorse.—George L. Buist, Charleston, S. C., first; Edson A. Hoffman, Frankfort, Ky., second.

Flying Rings.—George L. Buist, first; F. A. Lehlbach, Newark, N. J., second.

Club Swinging.—Henry F. Loomis, New-York City, first; Robert C. Douglass, Orange, N. J., second.

An excellent exhibition in light classroom drilling was given by Prof. W. G. Anderson, gymnasium director, and in heavy work and pyramids by Dr. H. S. Anderson of Yale. About 1,000 persons were present.

### CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway; Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,400 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Passaic Boat Club of Newark's annual election.

Opening Philadelphia bicycle tournament.

Kings County Wheelmen's reception, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Bowling.—Columbias vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Stag party, Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

Smoker of Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

Meeting of oarsmen regarding the use of Speedway water front for boathouses, Grand Union Hotel, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Lone Star Boat Club entertainment at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Seventy-first Regiment games, at armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Yachting.—Lecture by Capt. Howard Paterson, at Seawanhaka Yacht Clubhouse, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, Bowery, near Houston Street; Columbias vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark; New-York Athletic Minstrel Show, at Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Bowling.—Liberty Wheelmen vs. Tourists, at Paterson; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Bushwick vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

### SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The New-York Athletic Club yesterday mailed its letter of invitation to English athletes to visit this country next Summer to compete in contests here. The letter is addressed to the Secretary of the London Athletic Club. The idea of the Board of Managers, as expressed in the letter, is that the competing teams should be made up of members of the London Athletic Club and the New-York Athletic Club. If the London Club could not send its own members, a team of such athletes as officers of the club considered representative English athletes would be welcomed.

—The University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association has elected the following Board of Directors: John C. Bell, John C. Sims, Henry L. Geyelin, Clifford Pemberton, John Niell, George Wharton Pepper, Thomas Y. Hunter, Louis C. Madeira, Thomas W. Huime, Frank B. Ellis, John F. Sinclair, Francis S. McIlhenny, S. Murdock Kendrick, John H. Minds, and Charles Wharton.

—The forty-seventh annual reception of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held at the Lenox Lyceum, Wednesday, Jan. 30. The committee having charge of the affair is composed of H. A. MacLean, H. Van Holland, and George B. Heath. The Atalanta Club is the oldest rowing organization in America, and includes among its members many prominent oarsmen in this city.

—The University of Pennsylvania netted $22,461.87 from the three big football games this year. The Athletic Association of the university is thereby able to wipe out a deficiency of $10,000 from last year, and has nearly $9,000 in its treasury. The membership is now 859, of which 315 are graduates, 492 undergraduates, and 52 life members.

### WANT MORE PAY FOR RUNNING TROLLEYS

#### Brooklyn Street Railroad Employes Discuss Grievances.

The agreement existing between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and its employes will expire Jan. 1 next, and since it was made there have been many changes against which employes of the company are protesting.

District Assembly No. 75, which is composed of the trolley-car employes, met at 407 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the chief topic discussed was the demand of the men for an increase in their pay of 25 cents a day, beginning Jan. 1.

The grievance of the motormen and conductors of the Second Avenue line and the Cross-Town line was also considered. They claim that they are unable to make the number of trips asked for by the company in the required time allowed by law.

The district assembly will hold a number of meetings before Jan. 1, and it is believed that the trouble will be settled without resort to a general strike.

### Crowds at the Old Nuremberg Show.

The attendance at the Madison Square Garden, where the Old Nuremberg and Toy Fair Show is in progress, should be satisfying alike to the managers and exhibitors, for the place is well filled with visitors day and evening.

A request has been made of the managers for a special performance in the forenoon of Punch and Judy and the marionettes. These will be given to-day and every day at 11 o'clock on the stages at the sides of the Garden, and the front rows of seats will be reserved for very young children.

The concerts by Gustav D'Aquin's orchestra are given on the main stage from 10 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 5 o'clock P. M. until 7. During the other hours of the afternoon and evening a variety performance is given. There is something going on all the time, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night.

### Women the Subject of His Lecture.

The Rev. Henry Austin Adams, who renounced the Episcopal Church a year ago to become a Roman Catholic, lectured in Historical Hall, Brooklyn, last night on the subject "Women."

"It is not a theory, but a woman which confronts us," he said, and then he spoke of women and fads, which he illustrated by readings from newspapers. He spoke of the up-to-date girl with a mission, the club girl, and the society girl.

On the subject of suffrage Mr. Adams said: "It is coming, coming soon, and coming to remain."


Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (23th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

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LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
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Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1895.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; superior advantages; special rates after the holidays. S. E. COOK, Waterloo, N. Y.

TRINITY HOME SCHOOL.—$10.00; mother's care; English, German, French, music, painting. MRS. AYRES, Principal, Roseville, S. I.

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[illegible] MANVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; also, private lessons; highest references; moderate terms. Address, by letter, FRAULEIN HISCHE, 41 West 64th St.

TEACHER or SECRETARY.—An Englishman, (Oxford and Dublin,) for the last three years private tutor to my son, desires position as teacher or secretary; can highly recommend. FRANK A. OTIS, "The Locusts," Bellport, L. I.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER wishes a few more pupils; terms reasonable. PARIS, Box 218 Times Up Town.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Patents.

EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 Broadway, quickly patent and negotiate inventions; expert service; lowest charges; agencies everywhere. Advice, Illustrated Patent "Times," "Inventions Wanted," free.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor; also second-story large back room; superior table; references.

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26 EAST 11th ST.—Very desirable single room for gentleman; excellent table; terms moderate.

54th ST., 24 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms, together or separate; excellent table; references.

141 EAST 53d ST., near LEXINGTON Av.—French boarding; nicely-furnished parlor and other rooms.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR single, with board; fine house, handsomely furnished; private bath; everything first-class in every particular; 54th St., near 5th

# GOLD RATES FOR EXPORT

## Some Reasons Why the Yellow Metal Does Not Go Abroad.

## CLOSE FIGURING FOR ANY PROFITS

### New Conditions in the Movement of the Precious Metal Which Puzzle Bankers—Drafts on Treasury Reserve.

With the approach of the season when exports of gold are expected, close watch is kept in the financial district on the development of conditions that will draw gold to Europe. The indications in this respect are rates of foreign exchange and drafts on the Treasury reserve.

Exchange rates are public property. They are reported daily and any one can study them. Treasury returns have not been so readily available. The statement given out daily at Washington reports conditions several days back, and Assistant Treasurer Jordan has made it his policy to give out nothing regarding gold withdrawals here, unless they may be made specifically for export. He makes his returns to Washington, so that all information of this kind may issue, if at all, from the Treasury Department.

Official publications from Washington have noted a steady decrease in the reserve. There has been taken for export only $1,250,000. Unofficial reports from Washington up to last night showed that withdrawals have averaged $1,000,000 per day since Dec. 1, reaching a total of $10,552,608. Yesterday's withdrawals were said to have reached $1,362,714. The Treasury gold reserve is thus estimated at $105,000,000.

Bankers were willing to believe at first that some of the gold taken from the Sub-Treasury was to repay gold loans advanced by banks to borrowers who used the gold to buy new Government bonds. They had promised to return the loan in kind. The persistency of demands for gold has gradually led bankers to suspect some other cause for them. It could not be supposed that gold loans would be left outstanding so long by banks, when they might as easily have been returned a fortnight ago as now.

In casting for reasons to explain the gold drain bankers have assumed within a day or two that the persons taking the gold intended to export it and withdraw it by a means calculated to suppress immediate publicity, and at the same time to save the security market from the shock that might come from a lump withdrawal of several millions, to be used avowedly for export by this week's steamers. It has been taken for granted that from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 might be sent abroad Saturday.

Reported withdrawals of $2,500,000 early this week were thus supposed to include the bulk of this expected shipment, to which was added whatever gold may have been withdrawn yesterday. If the Washington report is reliable, the Treasury has lost $3,800,000 this week.

There is no doubt that part of the gold withdrawn in the last day or so was intended to be held for export, although those who took it have not said so. Bankers have based their supposition on the reasons stated and on the course of exchange. It is known, moreover, that the gold taken recently has been carefully weighed. This in itself indicates that it was not drawn for storage in bank vaults or for current use. It was good enough for circulation or the Sub-Treasury would not have accepted it or given it out.

The more bankers have studied the situation the more puzzling has it appeared to them. Starting out with the supposition that gold would be exported and still clinging to that belief, they have found conditions heretofore counted as reliable almost utterly untrustworthy. Whenever exchange has passed 4.88 an alarm has always been raised about gold exports. It has been quoted at and above that figure most of the time since the new Government bonds were placed. Yesterday it was quoted at 4.88¾ to 4.89, with actual rates at 4.89, less 1-16 of 1 per cent. Bankers who have figured closely were by no means certain at the close of business yesterday that even this rate would justify exports.

Reasons have already been given in The New-York Times for the enforced revision of traditions that have governed the movement of gold. The refusal of the Bank of France to accept coin at 900 fine, reducing the degree to 899, was in effect a reduction in the price of the metal. When England dropped the price from 76s. 4½d. per ounce to 76s. 4d., former calculations on exchange were further disturbed. Then came talk of light-weight United States coin, in which there was nothing new, but it proved disturbing. These things in combination must now be considered.

Full-weight coin weighs 268.75 ounces per bag of $5,000. Coin passes current, however, until it loses more than ½ of 1 per cent. of its weight. The Treasury will accept coin in circulation at its face value when it is worth 99½ cents for every dollar stamped on it. Since the Treasury accepts such coin, it also pays it out at its face.

While a buyer of gold at the Treasury must take coin to the limit of mint tolerance, he can sell it abroad only for what it is actually worth. Short-weight coin is thus always against a shipper.

At full-weight, 268.75 ounces in every $5,000 bag there are 53.750 ounces in $1,000,000. England's new price for gold, 76 shillings 4 pence, makes the value of $1,000,000 £205,146. Dividing this sum into $1,000,000 shows $4.874 as the parity of exchange. There should be added for freight, insurance, interest, and commission .0125, raising the parity for shipping purposes to $4.886.

Ten bags of gold taken from the Sub-Treasury and weighed yesterday were found to run from 53.65 to 53.67 ounces per $1,000. Since foreign receivers pay only on a bullion basis, shippers could not hope to earn a commission on gold averaging 53.65 with exchange below $4.895. Shippers who made this calculation said that they would have to take undesirable risks even at this rate, and that shipments could hardly be made with safety unless the rate held firm at above $4.89 or better.

Shipments to France can be made a trifle more advantageously than to England, but the chances for a commission in sending to either country at $4.89 are perilously close. These calculations show why, with exchange well above the rate at which exports are commonly considered profitable, gold has not gone abroad yet this week.

### A Wild Cowboy in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Attorney Robert Wellman of Henrietta, Clay County, Texas, became involved in a quarrel with Octavis Selvig, bartender in a saloon at 249 Clark Street, this evening, and proceeded to clean out the place in cowboy style. He first put a bullet into the head of the bartender, and then turned his attention to the customers. All ran and escaped injury except Nelson Sund, who received a shot in his left leg. The attorney was locked up.

### Utica Under Investigation.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—An investigation of the affairs of the city was begun to-day by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, with A. M. Beardsley, father of Railroad Commissioner Beardsley, for counsel. The Aldermen and two newspaper men were examined. The investigation is expected to cover all departments of the City Government.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


## THE OBITUARY RECORD.

### Auguste Laurent Burdeau.

Auguste Laurent Burdeau, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, died in Paris yesterday.

He was born at Lyons, Sept. 10, 1851. He was educated at Lyons, the Lycée Louis le Grand, and the Superior Normal School. In

Auguste Laurent Burdeau.

1870 he went into the army as a volunteer, took part in the Eastern campaign, was wounded, and taken a prisoner to Germany. He became a professor of philosophy at the Louis le Grand.

In November, 1881, he became Chief of Cabinet to Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction. In 1885 he was elected a Deputy as an Opportunist Republican for the Department of the Rhone. He became a member in the Chamber of several important committees. Among the propositions which he made that attracted attention was one to exclude from the competitions of the Naval School candidates coming from the Jesuit School of Jersey. He was re-elected in 1889, and in 1890 was one of the four delegates to the international conference at Berlin, organized by Emperor William for the study of the workingmen's question. He was re-elected in 1893. He had been Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1892, and became Minister of Marine in July, 1893. In December, 1893, he was Minister of Finance, and he directed the conversion of the 4½ per cent. bonds.

He was a constant contributor to the Revue Philosophique and to the Revue des Deux Mondes. He translated from Herbert Spencer "Essais de Morale, de Science, et d'Esthétique," published in 1877; "Essais sur le Progrès," scientific and political essays, 1883; and, from Schopenhauer, "Le Fondement de la Morale," 1879. He published several books of instruction for primary classes, and, in 1888, "Une Famille Républicaine, Les Carnot." He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor for his gallant conduct in battles of the Franco-Prussian war.

He had the full confidence of Casimir-Perier and deserved it. He was learned, studious, painstaking in the extreme, and captivated popularity by the ability with which he had struggled against adverse circumstances and risen from poverty in an aristocratic town and the work of a journeyman to one of the most enviable political situations.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

—George F. Hecker died yesterday at 44 West Thirty-seventh Street, New-York. He was thirty-seven years old and the son of George V. Hecker, the mill owner. In early manhood the son was associated in the Hecker milling business, but ill health forced him to retire from active business several years ago. He had not since been well. His wife was the daughter of ex-District Attorney John McKeon. She and three children are living.

—Wells Goodwin died at Newbury Centre, Vt., Tuesday, aged one hundred years and one month. He was born in Ryegate, was the last surviving Vermont veteran of the war of 1812, and had drawn a pension for wounds received in that war since 1818. At the celebration of his one hundredth birthday, five children, six great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren were present.

—Mrs. Margaret G. Ruggles died Tuesday at Thomaston, Me., aged ninety-three years. She was the widow of John Ruggles, formerly United States Senator from Maine, and youngest daughter of Capt. John George of Watertown, Mass., who was a Captain of artillery in the army of the Revolution, under Gen. Henry Knox.

—Nathan Wells, said to be the oldest Freemason in the United States, died at Amesbury, Mass., Tuesday, aged eighty-eight years. He was the oldest member of Warren Lodge of Masons, having been in the order for about sixty years.

—George A. Yohe died yesterday at Bethlehem, Penn., of paralysis, aged fifty-two years. Yohe was one of the few survivors of the Collins expedition to Brazil in 1879, when the steamer Metropolis was sunk off Cape Hatteras.

—Thomas Sanderson, one of the first settlers of College Point, L. I., died a few days ago in the insane asylum at Poughkeepsie, where he had been confined for a short time.

## JOHN T. ULRICH INSANE

### A Prominent New-Jersey Republican, Mason, and Knight of Pythias.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—John T. Ulrich of Plainfield, who is organizer of the State Republican League of New-Jersey and editor of The Royal Craftsman, a Masonic publication, was taken to the New-Jersey asylum to-day, suffering from dementia.

He was a candidate for State Controller early in the year, and his defeat affected his mind, and his physicians thought it best that he should be confined. He is a Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of many secret societies. He was District Court Judge in Plainfield for several years.

### Railroaders Not to be Prosecuted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—United States District Attorney Clopton has been directed by Attorney General Olney to nolle prosequi all charges against railroad strikers who are accused of violating the inter-State commerce and postal laws by the obstruction of trains during the American Railway Union troubles last July.

### Milholland Club's Officers.

The John E. Milholland Club, at a meeting last night, at 111 Clinton Place, elected the following officers: President—J. McCabe; First Vice President—C. Young, Jr.; Second Vice President—A. S. Gilbert; Treasurer—John Daney; Secretary—Edw. Zimmermann; Sergeant-at-Arms—W. Harlow.


**The Waters High-Grade Pianos.**

The Waters pianos have been well and favorably known for fifty years, and have steadily maintained their position in the foremost rank of high-grade pianos. They are unsurpassed for beauty of finish and solidity of construction, but especially excell in sweetness and power of tone—a tone which is rich and deep, with a fine singing quality. Although the "Waters" are high-grade pianos, they are not fancy priced. No other pianos of equally high standing are offered at such low prices and on such easy terms. By a new three-year system purchasers may obtain pianos on three years' time without interest. The Waters warerooms are at 134 Fifth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, and during the holiday season will remain open evenings until 10 o'clock.

A Florentine Carved Chair, an elegant addition to any hall for Christmas. FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.


## CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Children's Aid Society warns the public against boys, ostensibly bootblacks and newsboys, who solicit and collect money for a "Christmas festival at the Newsboys' Lodging House in Duane Street." The Children's Aid Society has no collectors, and any solicitations for any branches of the society's work are fraudulent. Gifts of food and clothing are much needed, and can be sent to the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, or will be called for.

—The second of the special Advent half-hour services will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-morrow at noon. The seven minutes' address to business men will be delivered by the Rev. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. At the third services, Friday noon, Dec. 21, the address will be delivered by Bishop Potter.

—The Prison Association of New-York intends to celebrate its fifty years of work by a "jubilee meeting" on Feb. 28. Officers of the National Prison Association of the United States will participate. There will be a conference of prison officials and others during the day, and in the evening a large public meeting, the place to be announced later on.

—The exhibition of works in oil, water colors, and black and white by Robert V. V. Sewell, Mrs. A. Brewster Sewell, Elihu Vedder, and W. Hamilton Gibson, and by Herbert A. Olivier of London, England, and George Agnew Reid of Toronto, Canada, is attracting much deserved attention at the American Art Galleries.

### Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order to show cause why another attorney should not be substituted for the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Pierrepont, widow of Edwards Pierrepont, against Thompson, to foreclose a mortgage of $17,000. The papers state that the lawyer has already received for his services $500, and that he demands $3,500 more, charging, among other things, for being awake at night thinking about the case.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order to show cause why Catharine M. Fitzgerald should not be released from the Middletown Asylum. The petitioner is her husband, John J. Fitzgerald. The woman was indicted and tried for the murder of Mrs. Carrie Pearsall in New-York, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was sent to the asylum. It is alleged in the paper that she has recovered her reason.

—The Board of Elections notified the Board of Estimate yesterday that it had a deficiency because of the annexation of the county towns and the submission of the constitutional amendments. The Board of Estimate decided that the old towns of New-Utrecht and Gravesend must each pay $3,284.95 on account of the deficiency.

—Andrew Neystein, forty-six years old, Captain of the bark Caramount, lying at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by Trolley Car No. 323 of the Hamilton Avenue line, near President Street, last evening, and received a compound fracture of the shoulder. He was removed to his vessel.

—The Board of Estimate yesterday decided to distribute $100,000 of the revenue from excise fees among charitable institutions entitled to them under the law. The amount divided last year amounted to $85,000. Next year, under the new law, all this money will be paid into the City Treasury.

—The will of Francis Bauman, who died at his home, 732 Marcy Avenue, Dec. 1, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. His estate, which is valued at $102,000, is left to his wife, Anna Bauman. The trustees are Mrs. Bauman and Jacob Seibert.

—Ferdinand Wenderoth, thirty-six years old, of 44 Troutmann Street, has been missing since Monday. He was a traveling salesman for a basket factory, and he has not been seen since Monday either by the firm or by his wife.

—Dr. George C. Jeffreys's suit to recover $500 for professional services from Mark H. Burch was begun in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Clement, yesterday.

—City Clerk Benjamin has accepted the bonds of City Auditor-elect Sutton. The bondsmen are William H. Hazzard and William Harkness.

—Mayor Schieren's Advisory Committee on Small Parks will hold a public meeting in the City Hall Monday evening next.

—The eighth annual dinner of the Polytechnic Reunion will take place at the Montauk Club to-morrow evening.

—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club will be held this evening.

### Long Island.

—Christopher Malchow, for twenty-seven years a news agent on the Long Island Railroad, died recently of consumption. He was known to all the old patrons of the road. For the last three years he had charge of the distribution of the morning papers at Long Island City.

—Justice Seeley Westbury has issued warrants for the arrest of Walter Willis and Moses Levi, colored, for shooting a dog owned by Wesley Ketchum of that place. Willis says that Samuel Peaser, Ketchum's father-in-law, threatened to shoot him and his companion, and he has sworn out a warrant for Peaser's arrest.

—The Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Nancy Bond, who was killed on the Long Island Railroad at Rockville Centre a short time ago, has exonerated the employes of the railroad, but has censured the company for not having the crossing protected.

—The regular quarterly session of the Queens County Lodge, I. O. G. T., was held yesterday at Glen Cove. At the evening session, in the Methodist Church, Grand Lodge Lecturer J. E. Backus delivered an address.

—Two pupils in the Northport school were taken ill with scarlet fever Monday, and the Trustees immediately ordered the school to be closed. An entertainment arranged by the school for last night has been postponed until the institution reopens.

—School Commissioner James S. Cooley of the Second District of Queens County has issued a directory of the schools in his district. There are 90 schools and 388 teachers in the district. The directory also contains the name of every instructor.

—The Westbury Educational Association has elected the following officers: John D. Hicks, President; William W. Cocks, Secretary; William E. Hawkshurst, Treasurer; J. A. Albertson, William P. Titus, and Jacob Hicks, Trustees.

—The Westbury Horse Protective Association has elected the following officers: Richard H. Robbins, President; William W. Cocks, Vice President; William E. Hawkshurst, Secretary; J. A. Albertson, Treasurer.

—A Sheriff's jury has declared Mrs. Marianna W. Donnell of Huntington insane. Mrs Donnell's husband was a well-known newspaper man, and he left an estate valued at about $200,000.

—The wreck of the steam yacht Isolene, which was burned at Northport some months ago, was raised yesterday and beached. It will be broken up.

—Kennard Buxton of Huntington, while inspecting a new cottage he is having built, fell off a second-story scaffold Monday and fractured one of his ankles.

—The Board of Excise of Flushing has decided to issue no more licenses. Numerous applications have been recently received, but all have been refused.

—The new Board of Education of Sayville has elected the following officers: Dow Clock, President; Robert Nunns, Secretary; C. N. Aldrich, Treasurer.

—Whitestone village, at a special election, voted against a proposition to purchase hose for a new fire company and to enlarge one of the fire houses.

—The young people of Commack have formed a Chautauqua Circle and will hold meetings every Monday night at the Methodist parsonage.

—At the annual parish meeting of the Sayville Methodist Church the Board of Trustees was increased from five to nine members.

—There will be a sale of school district bonds in the old Bayport schoolhouse next Saturday.

### Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is doing a good work. During the last year there have been 70 complaints, involving the interests of 130 children. Thirty children have been taken away from those who ill treated them, 12 offenders against children have been in court, with 12 convictions as a result. The society has now been at work thirteen years, and in that time the welfare of over 1,700 children has been under consideration. Treasurer Cobb reported the balance on hand at the last annual meeting, Tuesday, as $57.56. During the year there has been received $779.80, and there has been expended for the year's work $733.61.

—Treasurer Getty's monthly report of the finances of the Board of Education shows that the balance on Nov. 12 was $15,470.38; received from Clerk Claxton, $16,100; making a total of $31,570.38. Warrants to the amount of $18,038.74 were paid, leaving a balance on hand of $13,531.64. The average enrollment and attendance for November was 3,252.

—The regular monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the parlors of the association this evening, at 7:30. John Kinlay, the new physical director, will talk in the interest of the gymnasium class, which will then be organized.

—There was a fair attendance Tuesday evening at the reception given to the new officers of the Young Men's Auxiliary of Christ Church. A history of the society was read. There were also humorous sketches, a piano duet, and refreshments.

—There was another fire on Archibald's Dock Tuesday night, caused by incendiaries setting fire to a pile of lumber owned by the Otis Elevator Company. There have been a good many incendiary fires in Yonkers recently.

—Commencing Friday, Dec. 14, there will be an extra registered mail dispatched to New-York City and continued each day. Postmaster Holden is instituting many improvements in the Post Office facilities.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will have its first dance of the season next Monday evening, at the clubhouse. This will be an informal dance for members, their families, and their friends.

—Mayor Peene yesterday sold at advantageous prices street paving bonds, railway paving bonds, bridge bonds, crematory bonds, and assessment bonds.

—Lincoln Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, had its installation and drill last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

—Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., will have its annual election of officers this evening.

—Mrs. and Miss Van O'Linda of Canajoharie are visiting Yonkers relatives.

### Westchester County.

—Henry Richter was a farm hand employed by Charles Schonewald, in Mount Kisco. The latter left him in charge of the farm and then, when he missed some chickens, accused Richter of the theft and had him arrested. The Justice of the Peace before whom he was arraigned discharged him, there being no proof of his guilt. Then he sued Schonewald in the Circuit Court for $5,000 damages. The jury yesterday gave him $500, which Justice Gaynor reduced to $250.

—William W. Rider sued the City of Mount Vernon for $25,000 damages for injuries received by being thrown from his wagon, breaking his leg in three places. An obstruction in the shape of a heap of sand caused his wagon to upset in Fourth Avenue. In the Circuit Court at White Plains yesterday the jury gave him $5,000 damages.

—John Hynes, who was in the employ of J. & G. Stewart of Yonkers when they were building St. Joseph's Seminary, fell into the cellar by the breaking of a plank upon which he was walking. He was badly injured, and sued the firm for $5,000 damages. The jury in the Circuit Court at White Plains yesterday gave him $500.

—H. Hoffman and W. H. Deverman, who were Election Inspectors at the last charter election in Mount Vernon, were arrested yesterday morning and held in bail to answer to a charge of preparing and submitting false returns as to the Mayoralty contest.


**Kraemer**

West 23d St.
opposite
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Coats, Jackets, Capes and Fur Garments.

ALSO

Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

REDUCTIONS RANGE FROM 25 TO 33 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

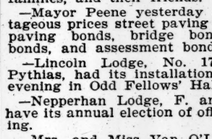
*This Sale means January Clearing Bargains in December, and presents a grand chance to buy serviceable Gifts. Positively limited to this week.*

KRAEMER, West 23d St.
(Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

**BENEDICT'S TIME**
(Trade Mark.)

**Diamonds and Watches**
A Specialty.

No Increase in the Price of Our Diamonds.
Watches, Diamonds, Chains, Rich Jewelry, and Silverware.
"THE BENEDICT."




Only perfect cuff, sleeve, and collar Button made. Goes in like a wedge and flies around across the buttonhole. Strong, durable, and can be adjusted with perfect ease. No wear or tear. This patent back can be put on any sleeve button.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME.
Benedict Building,
Broadway and Cortlandt St.
NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

**FISCHER PIANOS.**

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, IF DESIRED.
TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.


### Westchester County.

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What fun it was, when we all were boys, to put on our rubber coats and boots and go out into the rain! How fresh the spray dashed upon our faces! Every kind of weather then brought its peculiar joys—no matter how the sun shone or the rain pelted.

We cannot bring it back again, that simple exuberant glee in everyday living; and yet a mackintosh is better than a rubber coat, and corksole shoes almost take the place of rubber boots. It is we that are different.

But there *is* joy in rain and snow and mackintoshes and corksole shoes—only it is different.

Almost forgot to say that we're full of good mackintoshes, umbrellas, cork-sole shoes, and rubbers.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.
Jabots and Collarettes

Seventy-five different styles, from which to select Neck Dressing — Lace, Ribbon, Crepe, Chiffon plain and embroidered, combined into Jabots, Collarettes, Loie Fuller Scarfs, Rosette Collars, Stock Collars.

We have never before had so choice an assortment; they are placed on special exhibition this morning.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

**Holiday Handkerchiefs**

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Nearly a hundred different styles at 25c. each. As many at 50c. each, and proportionately large assortments at 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2 each and upward.

Lace and Lace Edged

An attractive variety at from 25c. to $30 each.

Silk

Every size in plain Hemstitched from 12 to 30 inches square, 22-inch initialed for men at 75c. and $1 each.

Every handkerchief we sell, exclusive of silk, is warranted pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
The Linen Store,
14 West 23d Street.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,
16 CORTLANDT STREET.

287 5TH AV.

All our remaining PARIS MODELS in PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, DINNER, and EVENING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS, MANTLES, WRAPS, COATS, &c., will be disposed of now at far less than cost of importation.

I. BLOOM, Mgr.


### THE JUSTICE WAS WORSTED IN THE FIGHT

#### He Stopped Frederick S. Allen, However, from Taking a Team.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 12.—Frederick S. Allen, thirty-one years old, was arrested here last evening, charged with attempting to steal a horse and carriage. Allen says he is an agent of the Boston Land Company, and lives at 151 East Twentieth Street, New-York City.

Justice Hendrick Hendrickson, on his way to the Town Hall, met a stranger, who pointed out Allen and said he had attempted to drive away with his team. The Justice followed Allen to the hall, where Allen jumped into a carriage and started to drive away.

The Justice stopped the horse and asked Allen where he was going. Allen said that it was none of the Justice's business.

Allen got out of the carriage, and Justice Hendrickson grabbed him by the collar and tried to drag his prisoner into the Town Hall. Allen struck the Justice in the shoulder.

This made Hendrickson angry, and he returned his assailant's blow. A spirited fistic encounter followed, and the Justice was finally knocked down. He was assisted to his feet by Town Clerk McCook, who at that moment appeared.

Allen made his escape, but later was arrested by a detective. Allen said he did not intend to steal the carriage, but had got into it while intoxicated. He also said that had he known the Justice he would not have shown fight.

In his clothing several pawn tickets were found. Allen will be held to await examination.

### Sealed Verdict in the Oakes Suit.

The suit of Francis J. Oakes, the millionaire chemical manufacturer, against his wife, Luella C. Oakes, for absolute divorce, was ended in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The day was devoted to the summing up by counsel and the charge of Justice Brown.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock with instructions to hand in a sealed verdict, should it come to any conclusion. It arrived at a decision at 7:15 o'clock, and it sealed verdict was left in the custody of the court officer, and will not be made public until this morning.

### She Killed Herself with Morphine.

Daisy Raymond, nineteen years old, committed suicide at 267 West Fortieth Street early yesterday morning by taking morphine. She was not found until after she had been unconscious for four hours, and then a doctor was unable to revive her. It is said that she was once an actress.


**O'Neill's,**

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

**FURNITURE DEPT.**

MORRIS CHAIRS,
Made of massive Oak, as shown in above cut. All hair-filled cushions covered in figured Frieze,
10.25;
former price 18.00.

FANCY TABLES IN QUARTERED OAK.
The great demand for these tables last week has induced us to offer another lot at the same prices,
1.88, 2.98, 3.70;
former prices 3.75, 6.00, 8.00.

ROCKERS.
100 very large Rockers, Oak and Mahogany finish, handsomely carved, with loose cushions and head rest,
7.98;
former price 11.50.

RUGS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Choice Collection
ANTIQUE and MODERN ORIENTAL RUGS.
Comprising Khurdistan, Daghestan, Khorasan, Persian Gulla, Teheran, Camel's Hair, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

5,000
All-Silk Umbrellas
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.

26-inch All-Silk Umbrellas, rich gold and silver handles,
1.98; worth 3.98.

26-inch All-Silk Umbrellas, fine assortment, natural sticks,
2.25; worth 4.75.

26-inch All-Silk Umbrellas, fine assortment, Dresden, ivory, gold, silver, and trimmed natural sticks,
2.48; worth 5.98.

26 and 28-inch All-Silk Umbrellas, gold and silver trimmed natural sticks,
2.98; worth 6.98.

26 and 28-inch All-Silk Umbrellas, fine ivory and silver and ivory deposit handles,
3.98 and 4.98;
worth from 10.00 to 15.00.

Elegant Assortment
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC UMBRELLAS AND CANES
IN ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

OPEN EVENINGS.


### OPPOSED GRANTING A LICENSE

#### The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gen. Christensen, and Others Speak Against More Saloons Near the Bridge.

There was a large array of prominent Brooklyn people in Justice Neu's courtroom in the City Hall yesterday, when the Board of Excise held its weekly meeting to consider the applications for excise licenses.

In the room were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Halliday, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Henry K. Sheldon, Rossiter W. Raymond, C. C. Leigh, and Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. They were present to oppose the granting of a license to Michael Murphy for a saloon at 20 High Street, opposite the new plaza of the bridge.

Dr. Abbott said that the one question for the Excise Commissioners to decide was whether the public interests of Brooklyn or the convenience of the neighborhood required the saloon. He said there were thirty-six saloons within a radius of two blocks of the bridge entrance; that Washington and Fulton Streets were already lined with them.

The public had a right, he said, to ask that Liberty Street be kept as free as possible of saloons, that women may pass to and from the bridge without risk of disagreeable incidents.

Dr. Abbott also believed that the public sentiment that opposed the disfigurement of the bridge entrance by railroad tracks was also against the presence of saloons on an avenue to the big structure.

Gen. Christensen said that the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which he was the President, owns many pieces of property, and that saloons and stables were considered the greatest detriments to real estate. In the course of his remarks, he attributed the downfall of Samuel C. Seely to drink.

Gen. A. C. Barnes, C. C. Leigh, Mr. Raymond, and Dr. Halliday also spoke in opposition to the license, and Mr. Murphy's counsel asked for a week's time to submit a brief, and the same privilege was also granted to Dr. Abbott.

### Western Union's Revenues.

Revenues of the Western Union Telegraph Company, partly estimated, for the quarter ending Dec. 31 were reported yesterday to the Directors for their information in acting on the dividend.

The showing was good enough to justify the usual dividend of 1¼ per cent. Net revenues were placed at $1,600,000, an increase of $106,906, compared with the last quarter of 1893. There will be applied to the interest and sinking fund account $242,800, leaving the balance $1,357,200, an increase of $108,318. The dividend payment will be $1,192,000, leaving a surplus of $165,000, an increase of $101,318. The surplus Oct. 1 was $7,386,468, and the estimated surplus for Dec. 31 is $7,551,668, an increase over last year of $279,006.


CARPETS AND RUGS AT Cowperthwait's New Store, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av., will be found a fine line of Carpets and Rugs. Prices very low.


### RESTORED BY A DYING BURGLAR

#### He Returns the Money Which He Stole Twenty-two Years Ago.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 12.—Thomas Dugan of Downingtown is happy over the unexpected receipt of $300, which was returned to him yesterday after twenty-two years. Years ago Dugan, who is now poor, kept a saloon in Philadelphia, and in 1872 his place was robbed of $300. Yesterday a Catholic priest alighted from a train at Downingtown and inquired for Dugan. When he found him he handed the ex-saloon keeper a package containing the money, which he said was from the man who robbed his place.

Recently the priest was called to take the dying confession of the burglar, and he made a clean breast of it, and gave the priest the money to return to Dugan.

### Lawyer Haigh Discharged.

Lawyer M. Haigh, who was arrested with David L. Kellam on a charge of attempting to swindle Henry E. Simmon out of $100,000 by means of notes upon which the dates had been changed, was discharged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, the complainant's attorney announcing he believed Haigh had no criminal intent in trying to dispose of the notes.


**Furs**

**Holiday Gifts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sable Head Pouches | $2.50 |
| Sundry Muffs as low as | 3.00 |
| Fox Rugs | 6.00 |
| Black Persian Jackets | 100.00 |
| Fur-lined Opera Cloaks | 70.00 |
| Fur Overcoats | 60.00 |
| Fur Collars and Gloves | 3.00 |
| Black Bear Robes | 65.00 |
| Tiger Rugs | 65.00 |
| Polar Bear Rugs | 45.00 |
| Leopard Rugs | 7.50 |

And Upwards.

**C. G. Gunther's Sons**
FURRIERS,
184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.
Est'd A. D. 1820.

*Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons consider it a privilege to show their goods irrespective of any desire to purchase.*

Thursday
Dec. 13-1894

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## CONTRACTS A YEAR AHEAD

### The Lexow Committee Hears How Tammany Steals a March.

### MORE ABOUT POLICE AND PENSIONS

**Ex-Wardman Bayer Badly Tangled About a Loan to a Captain—The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Appears as a Witness.**

The most important point brought out before the Lexow committee yesterday was that the present city administration has stolen a march on Mayor-elect Strong by letting out valuable contracts for next year, thus keeping the patronage with Tammany Hall.

This little secret was unintentionally divulged by George R. Kelso, the representative of the Martin B. Brown printing establishment.

Ex-Wardman Bayer of the Eldridge Street police gave what he alleges was a true account of how he came to loan Capt. Murphy $350. His testimony was of a nature to show that he probably had been guilty of false registration at the last election, and also guilty of perjury. His case was recommended to the District Attorney.

Several ex-Police Captains were examined as to the reasons for their retirement. Ex-Capt. Gunner declared that he was forced out of the department in order that Commissioner McClave might appoint Capt. Strauss to his place.

Ex-Inspector Steers frankly told the committee that he was retired at his own request, because if he had remained on the force his pension would have been reduced.

Mrs Etta Kelter told the committee that in September last she was arrested by a policeman on a false charge and sent by Justice Hogan to the Island for two months. She said her husband paid $15 to obtain her release.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson appeared before the committee and read a statement covering his experience and relations with the police.

For the first time since he began attending the sessions of the committee the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Church was absent yesterday. The Rev. Father McDonald occupied Father Ducey's seat during the afternoon session.

Dr. Parkhurst was present during a portion of the morning session.

**Wants McClave's ex-Secretary.**

Mr. Goff opened the session by calling for Charles A. Grant, formerly private secretary to Police Commissioners French and McClave. Mr. Grant did not respond. Mr. Goff said that he had called Grant's name as a matter of record because he was out of the State and could not be subpoenaed.

"Mr. Grant," said Mr. Goff, "was private secretary to Commissioner McClave, and resigned when the Commissioner resigned, going to his private retreat, at Asbury Park, N. J. While private secretary to the Police Commissioner he received a salary of $1,700. We are prepared to show that he has real estate in this city worth from $75,000 to $100,000 which he has acquired on $1,700 a year by corrupt methods in accepting bribes to secure appointments to the police force. Before this committee adjourns I hope my words will reach him and that he will come here and prove these statements false.

"We are particularly interested in Mr. Grant, as we have here the records of Commissioner McClave's appointments."

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Goff turned to Police Commissioner Martin, who was in the courtroom, and excused him for the day.

The Martin B. Brown bid and contract for the printing of the ballots for the late election were then gone over again. George R. Kelso, foreman for Brown, said that Mrs. Brown is now sole proprietor of the business. He did not know that any public officer intended to have an interest in it after Jan. 1.

Mr. Moss declared that Martin B. Brown had an unusually strong "pull." As an instance, he cited his experience in the case of Charles W. Gardner, the ex-agent of the Parkhurst society. He said that when the case was first tried counsel had an extra number of papers published for use when the matter was appealed, and that it was not necessary to print any more, but the District Attorney's office gave to Brown a contract for the printing of duplicate copies, which was an unnecessary expense.

**Printing for a Year Ahead.**

Incidentally it was learned from Mr. Kelso that Martin B. Brown has already been awarded the contract for all public printing for the coming year, and that proposal blanks for supply bids have already been ordered, so that next year's contracts may be let out by the present city administration before Mayor-elect Strong takes office.

Q (By Mr. Moss)—Do you know any Aldermen? A.—Only two.

Q.—The public proposals for bids are now being printed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it not common to leave that until after Jan 1? A.—Yes.

Q.—The point being that the new administration may advertise for its supplies? A.—Yes. They never advertised before January until now.

Q.—So that contracts are to be awarded now for the city's supplies for next year? A.—Yes. Our contracts for printing for next year are let.

Q.—Don't you know that the purpose of that is to secure to this administration all the patronage in connection with the contracts? A.—No.

Ward Man Bayer, who served under Capt. Allaire in the Eldridge Street Police Station, was next called. He served on the force ten years and was retired six years ago on a pension of $300 because he had been shot in the right hand.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Did you find any particular function for your right hand while you were a ward man? A.—No.

Q.—You found that your fingers were not so flexible after being shot? A.—Yes.

Q.—You found a difficulty in twisting your hand and putting it behind you? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you might have turned your left hand? A.—Yes.

Q.—The residents of your precinct were not used to a policeman using his left hand? A.—No.

Q.—That shot interfered with your putting your hand behind you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when you found that you could not do it any more you retired? A.—Yes.

Bayer's answers made the hearers in the courtroom laugh, and even the witness smiled, as if it was all an excellent joke.

"Do you know," asked Senator Lexow, "what you are saying?"

"I'm saying nothing," answered Bayer. "Mr. Goff is doing all the talking. I am simply answering his questions."

"You know," said Mr. Goff, "that I meant all along that you used your right hand to receive bribes."

**Bayer Trapped by Goff.**

"Oh, no, no, Mr. Goff," said Bayer. "That isn't fair. I didn't understand you in that light at all."

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Tell the cause of your complaint against Capt. Murphy. A.—He asked me to lend him money, and I loaned him $350, and I had to sue him to get it. Then he paid me.

Q.—You threatened that if he did not pay you you would come before the Lexow committee and expose the whole transaction? A.—I may have done so; I won't swear that I did not.

Q.—How did the debt arise? A.—He asked me for the loan. He was a Captain and I a policeman, and I loaned it to him. I didn't ask why he wanted it. He said that I could have it whenever I wanted it.

Q.—Why did Capt. Murphy come all the way from One Hundredth Street to Eldridge Street to ask you for $350? A.—I don't know. I gave him the money in Grand Street.

Q.—Had you collected from disorderly houses that day? A.—No.

Bayer declared that the money he loaned to Capt. Murphy was part of a sum he had won playing poker and at the races. He said that he played poker in Banes's Hotel, Coney Island, and at clubs, but he could not tell the name of any person with whom he played or the name of any club except the Comanche and John J. O'Brien Association.

Q.—Don't you know you lie when you say that you loaned Capt. Murphy $350 in cash? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you know that you claimed that the $350 was due to you for interest on money you collected for Capt. Murphy? A.—I don't know anything about interest.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—We've got you. We know the whole transaction. Murphy wanted to be transferred and money was collected to get him transferred to a better-paying precinct than he was in. Didn't you collect from the houses of ill fame to raise money to pay for his transfer? A.—No.

Q.—Will you swear that the money was not deposited in a jeweler's safe in Grand Street? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever have Martin Engel arrested for saying that you stole his diamond pin? A.—No. He never told me that. He made some such statement before the Roosevelt committee.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—521 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Q.—Where did you register from last election? A.—44 Rivington Street. I had lived there two months. I had a spat with my wife and went down there to stay until it blew over. I returned home two or three days after election.

**Calls It a Case of Perjury.**

Bayer, when closely pressed, admitted that, while ostensibly living in Rivington Street, he spent three nights every week at home. He was arrested for false registration, but gave a satisfactory explanation of the matter to Justice Grady and was released. Mr. Goff questioned him closely and Bayer admitted that he might have slept in Eighty-seventh Street the Sunday night before election and the night of election day, but on the night before election he said that he slept in a Turkish bath establishment.

"I think," said Mr. Goff to the committee, "that a transcript of Bayer's testimony should be submitted to the District Attorney. This is a deliberate case of false voting."

Bayer then admitted that on Nov. 1 he swore before the clerk at Police Headquarters, who paid him his pension, that he lived in Eighty-seventh Street.

"This," said Mr. Goff, "is a clear case of perjury."

Dr. Charles S. Benedict of the Health Department told of the assessments levied upon the physicians connected with the department to pay for the passage of a bill through the last Legislature pensioning them. He was assessed $27, and $1,500 was the total sum raised. He said that it was spent to defray expenses incurred during the last nine years in efforts to secure such legislation. A modest testimonial was given to those who had assisted in securing the passage of the bill.

Ex-Captain John Gunner said that he was retired Dec. 28, 1891, after serving thirty-one years on the force, on a pension of $1,375. He was twenty-one years a Captain. He did not retire on his own application, but was forced out as a sixty-year man.

"I was 'fired' off the force," he said, "to make room for some one else."

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Who were the Police Commissioners who retired you? A.—Martin, MacLean, McClave, and Voorhees. McClave did it. It was his turn to get a Captain, and he went for me. Strauss got my place.

Ex-Inspector Steers said that he was an Inspector from 1885 to 1892. He retired in October, 1892, voluntarily, because the board was going to abolish the Chief Inspectorship, which would reduce his pension from $2,500 to $1,750. He said that he was now sixty-two years old.

**More of the Pensioned Men.**

Ex-Captain Peter Yule said that he was retired on July 1, 1890, on a pension of $1,375. His present age, he said, was sixty-fixe years, and he believed himself able to perform police duty now. He said that he was retired under the sixty-year act, to make room for another. He did not know who took his place.

Ex-Captain Clinchy was retired in April, 1892, and has since lived on his farm, at White Plains. He owns 160 acres, and it is worth $22,000. There is a mortgage on it of $10,000. He also owns 1,200 acres in Kansas, for which he paid $3 an acre. He has $1,200 in bank and receives a pension of $1,375. He was retired on his own application, because he suffered from vertigo.

Mr. Goff told the committee that it was not his intention to cast reflections upon any retired policeman, but, on the contrary, to show that the retired men were decidedly superior in every respect to the men now on the police force. He said that it was his purpose to show that fraud had been committed upon the taxpayers by Commissioners, who have taken advantage of the pension laws to get men off the active force, so as to make room for new appointees, who paid $300 for their appointment, and thus the Commissioners' source of revenue was kept up.

At Mr. Goff's request, the 200 retired men in the room stood up, and Mr. Goff said that it would be difficult to pick a similar body of men from the present force who could present as healthy and honest an appearance.

Mr. Goff said that he had a batch of 900 letters from politicians, including the Governor of the State, requesting the appointment of favorites to the police force. Most of the letters were addressed to Commissioner Martin and were written on Tammany Hall letter heads, which accounted, he believed, for the poor quality of policemen appointed since Mr. Martin took office.

Mr. Goff called for ex-Detective Sergeant Mulvey, who did not answer. Mr. Goff said that Mulvey was a good and efficient detective, who was retired several years ago on a pension of $1,000.

"He is now," said Mr. Goff, "a Sergeant of Police in Brooklyn, under the reform administration, receiving a salary of $2,000, in addition to his pension from this city, and is an applicant for a Captaincy over there."

Ralph M. Hyde, the manager for Tiffany & Co., testified at the afternoon session that for years the firm has had two detectives from Police Headquarters detailed at the store during the holiday season. The firm pays the Police Commissioners the salaries of the men, and as it regarded the detectives as employes of the house, the officers received $50 each as a Christmas present. Last year Detectives Wade and Wooldridge were detailed at the store, and this year Detectives Titus and Krauch are on duty there.

Mr. Moss said he did not know of any law that permitted the Police Commissioners to hire out the services of policemen to private individuals and firms. Senator Bradley reminded him that in 1877 a law was passed by the Legislature authorizing such action.

**Unjustly Imprisoned, She Says.**

Mrs. Etta Kelter of 96 Charlton Street told the committee how she had been arrested charged with street walking by Patrolman Thomas P. Burke of the Eighth Precinct. She said that she was a stranger in this city, and on the evening of Sept. 29 she lost her way and asked a man to direct her to Charlton and Hudson Streets. After this person left her the policeman, who was in plain clothes, arrested her and dragged her to the station house in Macdougal Street, whence she was transferred to the Mercer Street Police Station. The policeman, she said, treated her very roughly. She said further:

After I was locked up in a cell with another woman, I had a hemorrhage from the mouth and nose. The woman who was locked up with me hammered on the cell door with a tin cup to attract the attention of the matron, but without result. I did not see the matron from 10 o'clock that night until the next morning. I was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and put in the prison pen, where I fainted.

I was taken before Justice Hogan. I did not know what was said. I told the Judge that I was a respectable married woman, and that the policeman had made a mistake. I was sentenced to two months on the Island in default of $300 bail. The policeman volunteered to inform my husband. I learned afterward that he did go to my husband and said to him: "You've got a good chance for a divorce, now. I arrested your wife on the streets."

A woman who was in the prison with me gave me the card of a lawyer named King and told me that if I paid this man $20 I need not go to the Island. She paid that sum and did not go. While I was in prison my husband was not allowed to see me. I could not send him a message, because I did not have fifty cents to pay the messenger. The matron at the prison would not give me a sheet of paper to write him a note, because I did not have five cents to pay for it. I only had two cents, and they would not sell me a half sheet of paper. I was sent to the Island and remained there twenty-four days. My husband paid $15 to get me out. The money was put in an envelope and given to a clerk in the court. I understood it was for Judge Hogan.

Lorenz Bayer, the picture-frame maker who had appeared before the committee previously and had told of his experience with Inspector Williams, whom he had once challenged to a duel, testified yesterday about his experience at the Excise Board in endeavoring to prevent the granting of a license for the saloon at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which was known as the "Devil's Dive" and the "Black Cave." He said the place was the resort of colored women and white men of the vilest character. On a complaint made by him to Superintendent Byrnes, the license of the place was revoked on Aug 20. An application for a new license was made, and on Sept. 6 he appeared before Excise Commissioner Dalton and handed in a written protest against the granting of the license. Despite the protest the license was granted, and when he went to the Excise Board he was treated with scant courtesy. The same day that he appeared before the Excise Board Peter Buckel of the Bavarian Star Brewery, he swore, came to him and tried to persuade him to withdraw his opposition. Buckel said that the brewery had $4,000 invested in that corner saloon and had put a "dummy" in to represent it, and all they wanted was for Bayer to keep quiet until they could sell the place. Bayer told Buckel that the "dummy" must keep a decent place or he would take steps to have the license revoked.

**Wishart and the Assault Case.**

Capt. Wishart, the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, retold at great length and with minute detail the attack made upon him and the agents of the society after they had left the Essex Market Police Court, in October, 1893, where they had appeared to prosecute the keepers of three disorderly houses. The details of the attack upon the agents of the society have already been printed.

The police arrested three of the men who it was alleged were implicated in the affair, and, although they were fully identified by Capt. Wishart and the agents of the society, they refused to make a complaint against them before Justice Ryan at the Essex Market Police Court, and the magistrate discharged them. The refusal to make complaint against the prisoners was at the suggestion of the members of the Executive Committee of the society, who were convinced that the police were not sincere in the prosecution of the case, and therefore the society directed its agents to appear as witnesses only, and not to make a complaint against those who had been arrested.

Senator Bradley said that, in his opinion, the society had made a mistake in not making complaint against the men, after they had been arrested and identified.

Mr. Moss insisted that the society had done wisely in throwing the burden of the prosecution on the Police Department.

The Rev. John A. B. Wilson was the last witness. He read a long statement, giving his experience with the police since he came to this city in April, 1892. He is in charge of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, and has been making an effort to rid his neighborhood of disorderly houses and policy shops. The Sixteenth Precinct was in command of Capt. Schultz when Mr. Wilson began his crusade, and is now commanded by Capt. Donohue.

**The Rev. Mr. Wilson's Story.**

Some months after reaching this city, Mr. Wilson said he received information about policy shops, and he gave this information to Sergt. Isaac Bird, who is detailed at the Detective Bureau, and who is a member of his church; but, not hearing anything about the matter, he wrote to Superintendent Byrnes, and immediate action was taken. Capt. Schultz called on him and said that the complaint which had been sent to Superintendent Byrnes had gotten him into serious trouble at Police Headquarters, and that he had been unmercifully scored by the Superintendent. He asked that in future the complaints be made to him, and he would attend to them, which he did. When Capt. Donohue came, he promised Mr. Wilson to assist him. The minister had confidence in the Captain for several months, and then came to the conclusion that he was being played with by Capt. Donohue. The witness said:

In August or September last a woman named Mrs. Monahan called on me. She said she wanted to know if I would help her about some house in Seventeenth Street. I told her the house had been raided and closed by Capt. Donohue. She said the raid was a "fake," and that the place had been running ever since, that she had hired a house adjoining in good faith to keep a respectable lodging house, but found herself between two disorderly houses. I told her to go to Capt. Donohue, but she said she had been there twice, but he gave her no satisfaction, and had not treated her well. The woman said she had been to see Inspector McAvoy, and he had insulted her. The outcome was that I lost all confidence in Capt. Donohue and made up my mind that he had been playing with me.

Q.—Was not your experience of such a nature that you have lost confidence in the Police Department? A.—There are many good men on the force, I am convinced, but I have no confidence in the Captains.

Q.—Or in the Superintendent? A.—I have had no personal communication with the Superintendent. Whatever complaints I sent him were promptly attended to.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow)—Have you any panacea to offer for what is known as the "social evil," either by regulation, localization, or its entire suppression? A.—I have, Sir. In the first place, the Police Department should be disorganized and reorganized.

**Would Punish Property Holders.**

Q.—That is not the question. Have you any plan to deal with the evil? A.—There is but one plan, and that is God Almighty's plan—absolute prohibition—simply the injunction "Thou shalt not." If I had the authority, I could close up all the places in the precinct in which I live in a week.

Q.—It is said that these creatures driven out by the closing of the houses have gone into the tenements, and have there sown the seeds of wrongdoing among respectable people? A.—I don't believe it. The condition of things is better now than it has been for a long time. We have these people on the run now, and we should keep at them until the houses are all closed up. The evil ought to be absolutely extirpated. I think that the State and city could better afford to be the almoners of these people than to allow the houses in which they resort to exist. Something should be done for these poor women.

Q.—(By Senator O'Connor)—But is not society averse to taking them in their houses, so as to give them a chance for reformation? Is that not a fact? A.—They could be employed in factories. I should not want them in my home. I would not advise anybody else to have them.

Q.—But there are thousands of decent, respectable girls who work in factories. Would you have them mix with the others? A.—They could be separated.

Then came a general discussion. It was conceded that to make it a serious offense, punishable by imprisonment and heavy fine, for a property holder to let his property for immoral purposes would do a great deal in that direction. Mr. Moss said that several property owners were at present under indictment for renting houses for disorderly resorts, but the difficulty was in bringing them to trial. They had not succeeded in accomplishing this object.

At the suggestion of Senator Bradley, it was announced that the committee would be glad to receive suggestions in writing from any person who had considered the subject of the social evil and had a resolution to offer.

The committee adjourned until this morning at 10:30.

**A Denial from Justice Hogan.**

Justice Hogan was interviewed at his home last night in reference to the testimony of Mrs. Kelter given before the Lexow committee.

"Did you see the statement that $15 was paid you for the discharge of the woman?" the Justice was asked.

"Yes; the woman says that her husband told her that he paid the money. I know that the woman's husband never paid me any money, and I do not think that the woman's counsel, who examined her, believes that I received any money from her husband. If her husband paid any money to a clerk for her release, he can be called and compelled to prove what was done with it."

"Do you remember the woman?"

"No. I will, however, look over the papers to-morrow."

## MR. KENNA DENIES THE CHARGES

*BROOKLYN'S REGISTER SAYS HE MISAPPLIED NO MONEY.*

**The Board of Estimate Votes to Send the Books and Contracts to the Corporation Counsel.**

Every member of the Kings County Board of Estimate was at the meeting of that body yesterday morning, as Register Thomas J. Kenna had been ordered to explain his lated the statute, or that he had misapplied use of public moneys appropriated by the Board of Estimate.

Supervisor-at-Large Thomas Fitchie made the accusation that Mr. Kenna had misapplied $6,200 in the reindexing of the books under the block system.

Register Kenna was present, as he had promised, and he denied that he had violated the statute, or that h ehad misapplied the money in connection with the work of reindexing. He also claimed that the Board of Estimate had no legal right to call upon him to explain his administration of the law. He began by reading from his statement:

"In my execution of Chapter 365 of the Laws of 1894 I have not violated the statute, and I have not misapplied a dollar. A member of your body has stated as his individual opinion that the appropriation has been applied, in part, to work not covered by the appropriation, and which, not I, but my successor, was authorized to do. As a result it has been bruited that there has been a misapplication of public funds. Therefore I make this absolute denial."

He concluded by saying that a part of the $75,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate had been paid for work authorized and required. He said:

It is not claimed that the work has not been done, but solely that certain work done was not covered by your appropriation. I answer: First, that my formal communication to you, dated May 16, asking an appropriation, summarized the work to be done, and stated, among my duties, "He is also required to keep and complete the lexicographical indexes of the mortgages and conveyances now in his said office for public access." Second, that after my attendance at your session that followed my communication I addressed this official letter to the Chairman of your board, dated July 30, 1894: "Pursuant to suggestion, I have the honor to present the following statement of amounts required to carry out the provisions of Chapter 365, Laws of 1894, until Jan. 1, 1895, by the Register of Kings County, excepting and excluding therefrom the requirements of Section 23 of said act: Making map (see Sections 1 and 2,) $20,000. Making five copies (see Section 6,) $7,500. Completing index (see Section 14,) $65,000. Printing 500 copies of map for sale (see Section 7,) $5,000. Providing block indexes (see Section 8,) $10.000. Salaries (see Section 30,) $8,000. Total, $125,500."

As to the statement that the present Register is not authorized by law to do any of this particular work, but only the incoming Register can do it, this at most is a matter of statutory construction, whereon the Supervisor at Large may differ from the Register, and does differ, if correctly reported. This board has even no supervisory power, much less is it a body to construe statutes. I assume that it does not require a legal argument on statutory construction. I am convinced that the statute not only authorized, but required, me, as Register, to do this work, and not my successor, Mr. Harman.

I asked for the year 1894 $150,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary. My itemized statement showed $125,500. Your appropriation was $75,000. But this was not necessarily your full determination of the amount required to do the work contemplated by the act in the year 1894, nor did I deem it so. The board, once acting, was not functus officio, because the law expressly says: "The said Board of Estimate is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to determine the amounts of money not herein otherwise provided for which may be required to carry out the provisions of this act until the first day of January, 1895." It could therefore meet at any time and make further appropriation, if needed.

On Nov. 1 I made formal requisition upon your board for an additional appropriation of $35,000 to complete the work, making $110,000 in all. On Dec. 4 your board requested me to inform you how much was due on existing contracts, and on Dec. 7 I sent a communication to the effect that the amount due on existing contracts for books, maps, and all material needed in my office on Jan. 1, 1895, was $21,430.40. On Dec. 8 you transmit to me a resolve that I am requested to submit to your board the contracts by virtue of which I claim that about $21,690 is required to meet the same, together with a detailed statement of the expenditures already claimed to have been made by me, showing the several purposes and the amount for each purpose, and that I be requested to appear before this board at its next meeting "prepared to fully explain this (my) administration of the matters affected by Chapter 365, Laws of 1894."

But with all due respect I deny that your board has a legal right to call upon me to fully explain my administration of the law. I am compelled to take this legal position, else I should concede certain powers assumed by you which the statute does not confer upon you. The Board of Estimate has no visitorial, supervisory, or executive powers over me, as Register, in my execution of this law. I am not, as one of your members puts it, "subject to the orders and instructions and resolutions of this board." Your duties are defined and limited. You are a public body, charged with the duties of appropriation. I am a public officer, charged by the Legislature with the duties of executing the statute, which are not subject to supervision or review by the Board of Estimate.

When Mr. Kenna had finished the reading of the statement he left the room, and Supervisor at Large Fitchie said:

"We have been treated all along with generalities, some of them not even glittering generalities, until to-day we have it emphasized in generalities and a flat denial of the rights of the board to see how the money appropriated by them has been expended."

Supervisor at Large Fitchie said that he intended to fight the matter out then and there. A motion to refer the books, contracts, and other papers to the Corporation Counsel prevailed.

County Clerk Cottier asked that $2,419.47 be appropriated for his office for indexing, and this was also referred to the Corporation Counsel.

**Asphyxiated in a Canalboat.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 12.—Louis Thurk, Captain of a canalboat lying at the foot of Sixth Street, was found dead in a chair last night. He had been asphyxiated by coal gas from a small stove.

## WAR IN THE PARK BOARD

### Mr. Bell Attacked by President Clausen and Mr. Tappen.

### ACCUSED OF SEEKING NOTORIETY

**He Does Not Want Mr. Clausen's Reputation, He Says—Discharge of War Veterans Caused the Trouble.**

There was a stormy session of the Park Board yesterday. President Clausen excitedly accused Commissioner Bell of seeking newspaper notoriety, and Commissioner Bell accused the President of having a notoriety that he (Bell) would not have for a fortune. Commissioner Tappen then accused Commissioner Bell of misrepresenting him, and at one time refused to take part in the meeting. He also accused Mr. Bell of seeking notoriety.

The trouble was started with the reading of a letter from a veteran of the war named Dugan, who had been employed as a driver and then discharged when a reduction in the working force became necessary. Dugan stated in his letter that legal steps would be taken for his reinstatement.

Commissioner Bell, who has espoused the veterans' cause from the first, took up arms on their behalf, and in a moment he and the President were at swords' points.

Mr. Bell wanted to have a resolution adopted declaring that veterans should not be discharged.

"Tha's the law. You o ught to know that," said Commissioner Clausen.

Commissioner Bell ignored the President's remark, and said that the resolution should provide that veterans could choose their own positions.

"I object," said President Clausen. "Do you propose that these veterans shall dictate to me, the executive officer of this board? That would be a pretty state of affairs. Why, Dugan came to me the other day, and demanded that I reinstate him. He said that his friends would see that he was put back. I offered to put him back as a laborer, but he replied that he would be a driver or nothing. I told him he would be what I placed him doing. Now, do you imagine I will let laborers, be they veterans or not, tell me what to do?"

Then Mr. Clausen, as he stopped speaking, ooked about smilingly.

"Dugan has the law on his side," persisted Commissioner Bell, "and should be reinstated as a driver."

"What do you know about the law?" asked the President, disdainfully.

"I know Dugan has the law on his side," retorted Mr. Bell.

"Judge Tappen knows more of the law than you. You are seeking after newspaper notoriety," said the President, with a rising inflection in his voice.

"What's that?" said Mr. Bell, rising from his chair.

President Clausen brought his fist down on the table, and said: "I say you are after notoriety."

"I don't want the notoriety you have," said Mr. Bell, sarcastically.

The President colored at this shot, and exclaimed: "I am not afraid of the newspapers! Your conduct has not been that of a Commissioner, but rather that of an agent."

"Sir, I resent that imputation," replied Mr. Bell.

Then Commissioner Tappen took a hand in the quarrel, and said: "Commissioner Bell, you have placed me in a false position before the public too long. I won't have it, Sir. I won't be arraigned in this matter before the public any more."

Commissioner Bell here tried to make an explanation, but Commissioner Tappen would not listen to him. He arose from his chair and roared:

"I won't go on with this meeting!"

Suiting the action to the word, the irate Commissioner strode away from the table. There was a painful silence, while Commissioner Bell and Commissioner Clausen cast unfriendly looks at each other.

Suddenly Commissioner Tappen changed his mind and resumed his seat.

There was no one to cast oil on the troubled waters, and another tilt followed.

"Commissioner Bell, you don't care for routine business. You only look out for things that you can get notoriety out of," said President Clausen.

"Notoriety?" repeated Commissioner Bell, with an emphasis that conveyed a world of meaning.

"Yes; and we have to have discipline here," went on the President.

"Discipline? That's the thing. There's a lack of harmony here," said Mr. Tappen.

At the mention of the word "harmony" some one sitting among the spectators laughed outright.

Mr. Tappen glared in the direction of the person who had given vent to his amusement. Then his eye fell upon the reporters, who were busily writing, and he said: "This is all going in the papers. That's right. Put down all the details."

Mr. Bell's resolution was not adopted.

When a semblance of order had been obtained,a letter from the firm of Olmsted,Olmsted & Elliot was read stating that Frederick Law Olmsted was engaged in writing a reply to the Park Board, in answer to its request for him to become the landscape architect of the Harlem River Driveway.

Mr. Bell said that $40,000 would be asked of the Board of Estimate for the Park Department.

An executive session followed, at which no business of importance was transacted.

## FACEY RELEASED FROM PRISON

**A Special Commutation for Him from Gov. Flower.**

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—William Facey, a New-York burglar, aged twenty-one, was released from prison to-day on a special commutation by Gov. Flower.

Facey was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory in November, 1891, and was transferred here early last year. Facey is the man prominently mentioned in Gov. Flower's opinion, which was issued this week, concerning the reformatory investigation. He said: "Mr. Brockway did wrong, in my judgment, in flogging the convict Facey for refusing to give evidence concerning an offense in which it was believed at the time he was himself implicated." In summing up the case the Governor said: "It does not appear from the evidence that the General Superintendent went beyond what the occasions required, either in the frequency or the severity of the spankings, except in the case of Facey."

The burglar was sentenced to the maximum term of five years at the reformatory, and was transferred because of his incorrigibility. He had about one year more to serve. He was one of the first witnesses called by the investigating commission in this city, and his testimony was of the most sensational variety.

**Mayor-elect Strong to Take the Oath.**

Mayor-elect William L. Strong expects to take the oath of office to-day before Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court in Special Term, Part I.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, a friend of the Mayor-elect, saw Justice Barrett yesterday and made arrangements.

## THREATENED TO KILL A SHOPGIRL

### Ludwig Lammell, Apparently Poor and Insane, Orders Crockery and Other Goods Regardless of Cost.

A poorly-dressed, middle-aged man, speaking German only, entered a large establishment in West Fourteenth Street yesterday morning and made a tour of the different departments.

Apparently he was the best customer in the place. He had purchased goods worth over $1,000 in the various departments. Crockery received his greatest favor. He picked out set after set of handsome dinner services, until there was a bill of $500 against him. He paid $15 deposit and ordered the goods sent to 39 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, giving his name as Ludwig Lammell.

From the moment he entered the store this lavish purchaser was carefully watched by a detective, who followed him from one department to another and took note of his purchases. There was a peculiar air about the man, which convinced the detective that the customer was not perfectly sound in his mind.

The detective was close behind the stranger when he went up stairs from the crockery room. On the stairway a girl passing down screamed and cried out that the stranger had threatened to shoot her. She said she saw the gleam of a revolver in his hand.

The detective placed his hand on the man's shoulder the instant he heard the girl's scream. He cautioned the girl to pass on quietly, and then he led Lammell before the Superintendent of the store. Lammell was searched, and a loaded revolver was found in his hip pocket.

Lammell's answers to questions were unsatisfactory. He insisted that the goods selected should be sent to the Brooklyn address he had given, and said that his "boss" would pay for them. "If he does not I will blow his brains out," he muttered in German. He also made some remarks about being tired of life himself. When asked the name of his employer, he said he worked for a lithographer named Sligel, at 40 Centre Street. The money which he had paid as deposits was returned to him.

Later Lammell was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a charge of insanity was made against him. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

Lammell said he was forty years old, and was a lithographer by occupation. He gave his address as 39 East Fourth Street, this city. There is a furnished-room house at that number. It was said that Lammell occupied a furnished room there until six weeks ago. Nothing was known of his private affairs.

## TOO SMALL FOR GOV. MORTON

*HIS FAMILY TOO LARGE FOR THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.*

**The Billiard Room to be Transformed into Sleeping Apartments for Household Servants.**

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Mortons, father, mother, and daughter, took a casual look over the Executive Mansion to-day, and left for New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Flowers will vacate the mansion next week, in order that the incoming Governor and his family may move into it such articles as they desire.

In the meantime, before Jan. 1, Gov. and Mrs. Flower will occupy rooms at one of the hotels, presumably the Kenmore. The Executive Mansion, which seemed to have the vastness of a hotel when occupied by Gov. Hill, will scarcely be large enough for Gov. Morton's family, with its retinue of servants. There is a scarcity of sleeping apartments, Mrs. Morton discovered, and in order to accommodate the ten servants whom it is intended to bring here, the billiard room of Gov. Hill will be partitioned off and made into three sleeping apartments. Gov. Flower has used the small dining room during his occupancy of the mansion, but because of the large family of the incoming Governor the large dining room will be fitted for constant use.

Another thing that the Executive Mansion lacks is a stable, and as Mr. Morton expects to bring ten horses with him, stabling will have to be secured at one of the livery stables near by.

Gov. Flower showed his successor about the Capitol to-day, while Mrs. Flower conducted Mrs. and Miss Morton about the Executive Mansion. This afternoon Mr. Morton took dinner at Bishop Doane's with the Regents of the University, and Mrs. and Miss Morton dined at Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn's, being joined later by Mr. Morton.

There has been some talk of late that Mr. Morton intended to select a lawyer as his private secretary. To-day he was informed by Gov. Flower that it was not absolutely necessary that the private secretary should be a lawyer, as the Governor has a legal adviser. Learning this fact, Mr. Morton decided to carry out his original plan of naming Ashley W. Cole as his private secretary. None of the other appointments leaked out.

The question of escort at the inauguration Mr. Morton has placed entirely in the hands of Secretary of State Palmer. It is said that Mr. Morton acquainted Capt. Palmer to-day with the fact that he desired the Burgesses Corps to be included in the escort. Capt. Palmer has sent letters to the military organizations which tendered their services, in effect that the Tenth Battalion alone would do the escort duty. The Burgesses appealed to Mr. Morton from this decision, and it is said that he revoked the order of Capt. Palmer. To-night Capt. Palmer said that there had been no change made in the arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies, but admitted that the Burgesses would probably parade.

Gov. Flower is packing up his personal effects, both at his office and house. "Thirteen more boxes are needed" was the word sent to the chief orderly of the Capitol to-day. Gov. Flower is in a happy mood, and is apparently glad of the prospect of getting out of public life for a time. Just now his time is occupied largely in looking over the great correspondence from persons asking for Executive clemency. Private Secretary Williams said to-night that nine-tenths of the mail received daily had reference to pardons or commutations. "These are not all new applications," said Col. Williams, "but still a large number of them are. I should judge that the increase in the applications this month over the usual number is fully 300 per cent."

## KATE SPECKER, IT IS FEARED, IS INSANE

**She Was Convicted for Shooting a Man, but Was Not Sentenced.**

Kate Specker has been removed from Raymond Street Jail to the Kings County Hospital. It is feared that she has become insane. She shot and killed Alexander Kirschner in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, eighteen months ago. She accused him of being the cause of her downfall, and when she appealed to him he refused to aid her.

She was convicted, but never sentenced, as Judge Moore took an interest in her and decided to thoroughly investigate the case before he passed sentence.

She was confined in Raymond Street Jail. Her child died some time ago and her mind has been affected ever since.

## BROOKFIELD IN THE LEAD

### So Estimated Results of the Republican Primaries Show.

### ACCURATE RETURNS ARE NOT YET IN

**Until the Assembly District Conventions are Held Next Tuesday Night Neither Side Will Relax Its Efforts.**

The best estimates yesterday as to the result of the Republican primaries Tuesday night gave a victory to William Brookfield, the present County Chairman, over the opposition which has been making the fight against the present system of organization, for which Mr. Brookfield stands.

The impossibility of getting absolute results may be inferred from the fact that Secretary Ten Eyck of the Republican county organization did not know within a thousand of the number of election district delegates chosen Tuesday night. Each one of the 1,141 election districts of the city had a ticket on which there were from two to five names, according to the vote in the district, and in all Mr. Ten Eyck said there were from 3,500 to 5,500 men chosen to the thirty Assembly District Conventions.

These will be held next Tuesday evening, and until they meet and elect the new County Committee there will be enough uncertainty as to the result to make it worth fighting for. The friends of Mr. Brookfield and those who oppose him will, accordingly, take up the battle among the delegates the next few days.

So many districts last night selected delegates who, it is known, are in favor of the present election-district system that the result was said to indicate certainly that Brookfield was in control. This meant that Platt had been defeated, up to date, at least. If there is promise of sufficient spoils to make it an object, and if the majority of the delegates elected can be brought to take his view, that the recent city victory was a Simon pure Republican victory, some of his friends said he might win next Tuesday. Much will depend on the amount of "promising" which his lieutenants can do within a week.

Mr. Brookfield made no claim of victory yesterday, further than to say he thought a majority of the Republicans of the city were in favor of the election-district system. He was confident, as he has been for a week, that he would be the next County Chairman.

Messengers were coming in all day at the headquarters of the Republican Committee in the Abbey Theatre Building, Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, with the certified copies of the names elected at the primaries.

Mr. Ten Eyck said that at least 20,000 votes had been cast. He declined to express an opinion as to whether Mr. Brookfield had been successful, or to make any estimate of the strength of the opposition.

"I have seen no organized opposition to Mr. Brookfield," he said.

"The only men who can tell to-day the results in the primaries are the members of the County Committee from the several Assembly districts. I really doubt if the leaders can tell much, because the people are doing all the voting these days. The men elected as delegates cannot be classified until they declare themselves.

"The only contest brought to my attention," said Mr. Ten Eyck, "was one in the Fifth Assembly District. All the trouble was confined to a single election district. I forget which one, in which some man's vote was questioned. I advised the committeeman of the district to get all the particulars in the case and report back to me."

Some estimates which dealt in figures were made yesterday. There will be 154 members in the next committee. There are 104 districts claimd in the Brookfield men's estimates. The others are conceded. Some of those claimed were in the Twenty-third District, where the vote is certain to be divided, if "Abe" Gruber does not carry the entire district against M

# ITS REAL WORK IS BEGUN

## A Business Session of the American Federation of Labor.

## FEWER BOYCOTTS ARE DEMANDED

### Religious and Political Divisions in Labor Bodies Deplored—Dates Arranged for English Agitators.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.—In the convention of the American Federation of Labor President Gompers to-day announced his committees on Resolutions, Organization, Grievances, and Local Federated Bodies. The Committee on Rules reported indorsing the rules of the last convention, with slight amendments as to the length of sessions.

The Executive Council reported upon boycott cases submitted during the year. In the case of the Rand-McNally Publishing Company with International Typographical Union, the position of the union was indorsed. In the case of the Flour Packers and Nailers' Protective Union of Minneapolis against the Washburn-Crosby Company for supplanting union men with boys, the boycott was indorsed. The garment workers of New-York were indorsed in their contest with the firm of Meyer Jonas & Co., New-York, over the sweater system and method of fixing wages. The position of the hardwood furniture and piano varnishers against the School Seat Company of Grand Rapids was sustained. In conclusion the report says:

Those establishments having previously earned the displeasure of organized labor, and with which satisfactory arrangements were subsequently made, have been reported from time to time through the columns of our official magazine.

We desire to recommend to the convention the impracticability of the indorsement of too many applications of this character. There is too much diffusion of effort, which fails to accomplish the best results.

President Gompers announced that the limited time which the English representatives have in this country made it impossible for the council to fill out a programme to please the hundred applications requesting these men to meet and address unions in various parts of the country. The programme as decided upon is as follows: John Burns and David Holmes will speak at Omaha Dec. 16; Chicago, Dec. 18 to 20; St. Louis, Dec. 22; Indianapolis, Dec. 23; Detroit, Dec. 25; Cleveland, Dec. 26; Pittsburg, Dec. 27; Washington, Dec. 28 and 29; Philadelphia, Dec. 30; Boston, Jan. 2. Mr. Holmes will also visit the factory cities along the Merrimac River. Several delegates demanded that John Burns be given a date so that he may meet the Hocking Valley coal miners, and, after debate, the matter was referred back to the Executive Council.

The Programme Committee reported resolutions to request the removal of fish traps from the Columbia River outside the river and harbor line, as established by United States engineers, and to amend the constitution regarding the affiliations of labor unions. New resolutions on many topics were submitted by titles and referred.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed was then introduced and delivered an address.

Delegate P. J. McGuire read a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we here and now reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement, that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality, or politics.

This was immediately adopted, without dissent, and the convention adjourned for the day.

## THE JUNIOR BALL AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE

### Arrangements for a Dance Soon After Christmas.

The annual promenade and ball of the junior class of Columbia College will be held in the college library on the evening of Dec. 28. The ball promises to be one of the best ever held at Columbia.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of Rogers Hammond Bacon, Chairman; Allan J. Clark, Ambrose Morrill, William O. Raymond, William Ryerson, Joseph L. Fearing, H. H. Hays, C. S. Adams, and C. D. P. Coudert, the greater number of whom are society men here in the city.

The space allotted for dancing will be somewhat smaller this year than usual, because of the occupancy of a portion of the east end of the library for the ever-increasing number of books. It is the intention of the committee to have the floral decorations on a magnificent scale.

The following is a list of the patronesses: Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Cadwallader Evans, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Jacob Hays, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. Albert E. Putnam, Mrs. William H. Fearing, Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, and Mrs. Horace Barnard.

## HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM WON THE PRIZE

### Liberal Spirit at a Protestant Episcopal Church Fair in Brooklyn.

At the fair of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany of Brooklyn, which was held last week, one of the many features was the voting contest for 100 dressed dolls and other toys, which were to be given to the Orphanage of either Brooklyn or New-York that received the greatest number of votes.

Nearly every denomination was represented among the contestants.

After a most spirited contest the trophy was given to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, which won by a majority of 700 votes.

This has caused much comment, as showing the tendency to break down the barriers of denominationalism, and, while the Hebrews and their friends worked hard for their orphanage, they were ably supported by the members of Epiphany parish and other churchmen throughout Brooklyn, who seemed to take especial pride in having other branches of the church than their own represented. The Roman Catholic, Protestant, colored, and, in fact, most of the orphanages, received votes.

The fair itself was a financial success beyond anticipations.

### Yale's Department of Music.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Yale Faculty announces that it has decided to give special honors in both the one and two year courses in the new department of music recently organized, and just placed under the supervision of Prof. Parker of Boston. The first honor award will not be made till June, 1895. A thesis on some special theme will be required for each successful candidate in both one and two year courses.

This act of the Faculty practically places the department of music on a parity with the other deparments of the university.

## TOO MUCH FOR MOST SERGEANTS

### Out of Thirty-two Candidates for Promotion in Brooklyn, Two Were Barely Able to Pass.

The civil service examination of Brooklyn policemen seems to be too much for them to master. Out of sixteen patrolmen last week, who were examined for promotion of Roundsmen, not one of them was able to secure the necessary 70 per cent. The highest percentage received was 66.

There was also an examination of Sergeants for promotion to the rank of Captain. There were thirty-five applicants, and yesterday Inspectors MacKellar, McKelvey, and Reilly, the examining board, made their report to Police Commissioner Welles. They said that of the thirty-five candidates, three subsequently withdrew. The minimum percentage for promotion was 80, and only two were able to gain that goal. They were Sergt. Elias P. Clayton, who is in command of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, at Coney Island, who obtained 83 1-3 per cent., and Sergt. J. Addison Corwin, in command of the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct, whose percentage was 81.

Sergt. Clayton was appointed to the force in 1874, was made a Roundsman in 1885, and a Sergeant in 1886, and was placed in command of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, at Coney Island, by Commissioner Welles when the district was annexed to Brooklyn.

Sergt. Corwin was appointed on the force in 1874, was made a Roundsman in 1881, and a Sergeant in 1882.

Both these men, it is said, will receive Captain's shields before the end of the week. There are three vacancies for Captain—in the Second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Precincts.

## IN FAVOR OF RAILWAY POOLS

### *BOARD OF TRADE SUPPORTS THE PATTERSON BILL.*

### Appeal to Trunk Line Managers in Behalf of Shoe Dealers—Resolution on Silver Remonetization.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Committee on Railway Transportation reported in favor of the Patterson bill to legalize railroad pooling agreements. A petition will be sent to the Federal Senate, where the bill is awaiting action.

The committee was instructed to appeal to the trunk line managers to revoke the order issued recently by which 50 per cent. will be added to freight charges unless boots and shoes and hats and caps are packed in boxes bound with hoop-iron straps. The firm of Wallace Elliott & Co. of 118 Duane Street, which made the complaint, said that its house alone would require six men to do the strapping, and that if the order were enforced, buyers who have been coming to New-York would make their purchases in New-England, where the railroads make no such requirements, and customers do not have to pay for strapping.

The board decided to recommend to the National Board of Trade that a memorial be sent to Congress praying for the repeal of the income-tax law. A resolution by Silas M. Giddings was adopted, asking that the postal laws and regulations be amended so as to exclude from the mails at second-class rates matter not properly entitled to be carried in that class. He said that matter improperly carried was responsible for the annual deficiency of $19,000,00 in that branch of the service.

Darwin R. James made a move toward making the board rooms headquarters for information on the relation of gold and silver as money by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this board reaffirm their belief that it is important in the interests of all nations that stable parity of the two money metals be established by general remonetization of silver, as proposed by the United States to Europe in 1878, and by the French Republic in 1881.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate inquiry into the practical ways of promoting this result the Committee on Library is requested to obtain important publications appearing from time to time relating to the growth of opinion on the subject in the several countries of Europe, and hold such means of information accessible to the public.

Resolved, That such information be, as far as practicable, kept at the disposal of committees, organizations, or persons desiring it, and that the names be ascertained of committees, organizations, or persons in the several States taking special interest in the subject, and that notification hereof be given to the individual members of the committees formed in Boston and Chicago to promote remonetization with Europe.

On motion of Mr. Thurber, the board will invite commercial organizations to join in asking Congress to let the tariff alone. A communication was read from the Tariff Commission League suggesting an amendment to the United States Constitution to provide for a permanent Tariff Commission. It will be considered later.

### Fined for Selling Unstamped Cards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The first case of violating the provision of the new tariff law, as to the tax on playing cards, received the action of the Treasury Department to-day. The offender, who lives in Pennsylvania, sold one dozen packs of cards without their being stamped. Secretary Carlisle imposed a fine of $50.

### Will of a Wealthy Artist.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The will of the late George R. A. Healy, the artist, was admitted to probate by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday. The deceased left an estate amounting to $210,000. The will is dated Feb. 7, 1893. In it all the property, with the exception of a few legacies, is bequeathed to the widow absolutely.

## *ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.*

### On the Waesland from Antwerp.

B.—Otto Ball, W. Boppler, H. Brech.—D.—Mr and Mrs. Jules Delvique.—G.—Ferdinand Gemoets.—L.—W. Lamoriniere, William Lange.—M.—Charles McLean, Max Metzner.—P.—Mrs. Leontine Ponsaerts, Theophile Pattyn.—R.—Albert W. Robert.—S.—H. Stoopen.—V.—J. Van Dett, Jr.—W.—Ernst Wiener, Mrs. Helene Wiener, Carl Wiener, Alfred Wiener, Ernst Wiener.

### On the Teutonic from Liverpool.

A.—J. Achelis, E. R. Ackerman, Mrs. Ackerman, Count Alberti, Italian Vice Consul at New-York.—B.—F. O. Bach, T. F. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss R. Baker, J. O. Bedell, E. H. Bennett, Miss Bethune, F. Blumenthal, F. Boedinghaus, R. Marsh Browne, Guido Bogetti, H. Bondy, J. M. Burr.—C.—C. S. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Master E. C. K. Clarke, J. Cooper, Mrs. Coristine, Master Coristine, E. Strachan Cox, Mrs. E. Strachan Cox, Miss Evelyn Cox, D. H. Crawford, Miss Crooks, J. J. Cullen, Mrs. L. Cullen.—D.—S. Danziger, Mrs. O. F. Davies, the Rev. J. Davidson, Mrs. J. Davis and maid, Miss Davis, W. J. Denny, Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. H. Dutard.—F.—Charles Fearon, W. Osgood Field, Mrs. W. H. Field, Miss A. Field, W. E. French, E. L. Fuller.—G.—A. E. Garnett, F. W. B. George, J. H. Gill, W. S. Guile.—H.—H. W. Handcock, T. G. Handcock, Mrs. S. R. Hardwick, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, H. Holden, H. Hollerith, Mrs. C. N. Humphries, R. Hunter.—J.—E. W. Jeffcott, Mrs. Jeffcott, S. P. Janion.—K.—R. King, J. Kridel.—L.—Miss M. Lavalle, F. H. Lee, J. S. Lesser, G. Levy, Mrs. Levy, A. M. Levy, George Lord, T. Lowry, Jr. William Lusk, Arthur Lyman.—M.—D. T. Maguire, H. Malinberg, W. D. Mandell, J. Knox Marshall, Bradley Martin, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., Howard T. Martin, Sherman Martin, P. Martin, the Rev. Brother Maurelian, Samuel McAlpin, J. W. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, J. McGillivray, Miss McMillan, G. D. Mekeel, Mrs. C. Miller, Miss Miller, Frank Moore, I. J. R. Muurling, Mrs. Muurling, Miss Muurling.—N.—Henry Nungesser.—O.—J. O'Connell, Capt. T. Owen.—P.—Mrs. C. Parsons, Miss W. Parsons, Sir Montagu Pollock, W. T. Power, W. V. R. Powis.—Q.—The Rev. Brother Quintinian.—R.—S. C. Radford, F. T. Raymond, A. E. Roberts, H. C. H. Robinson.—S.—A. Saloman, H. M. Sands, F. W. Scheibeler, Mr. Shaw, C. R. Shaw, T. F. Shaw, Miss K. Shaw, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Sherwood, W. Skaife, C. A. Harrison Smith, Mrs. Smith, H. Smythe, Miss Smith, Samuel Stansfield, P. B. Steele, F. C. Smith, Morris Strauss, J. Sundsheimer, A. P. Silver.—T.—J. M. Tappen, G. Thuillier, A. G. Tejada.—V.—W. K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Van Ingen, McLane Van Ingen.—W.—G. O. Wallenberg, Mrs. Wallenberg, W. H. Ward, Mrs. C. B. Watson, Arthur B. Watzon, R. W. Weeks, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Weeks, John W. Welldon, Miss Grace Wilson, W. P. Willis, Miss F. Winkler, W. C. Wood, Miss A. M. Wood, P. B. Worrall.

## WEDNESDAY COTILLION AT SHERRY'S

### Brilliant Opening of a Series of Interesting Dances.

The Wednesday Cotillion Association held its first dance at Sherry's last evening, and the ball was, as it gave promise to be, one of the most brilliant ever given in New-York under the auspices of Southerners.

It was 1 o'clock when the cotillion began in the ballroom, Edward De Forest Simmons leading with Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, wife of the President of the association.

Among the charming and novel features of the cotillion were the "horse show" and "football" figures.

The members and invited guests were received by the following patronesses: Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

The ballroom was exceedingly beautiful and very artistically decorated. Probably never before has a ball been given in the metropolis where so many distinguished Southern families were represented.

Among the distinguished strangers present were Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Thomas Nelson Page, the Virginia author; Gen. Charles J. Anderson, and Col. "Jo" Lane Stern of Richmond, Va.

Other prominent people at the ball were Hugh S. Thompson, formerly Governor of South Carolina; William M. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration; Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, George Gordon Battle, Col. John R. Abney, Heth Lorton, Willoughby W. Sharp, Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Lieut. J. A. Bell, United States Navy; Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan, J. W. Osborne, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, George H. Sullivan, W. Hunt Tilford, W. De H. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elwood May, Dr. and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, John H. Ingram, J. Richards Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. George William Maslin, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, John Preston McAnerney, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Pickrell, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Toby, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Williams.

Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Bengaman, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fearons, Misses Rose Buchannan, Edith L. Black, Emily Coddington, Alice Griffin, Lizzie Hedden, Agnes Havemeyer, Meta Huger, Louisa E. Jones, Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Alice Laidlaw, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Lyman, Julia Metcalf, Baylissa Myles, Lillie Morrison, Mary McAnerney, Josephine McCall, Mary Newton, Charlotta Nicoll, Henrietta Porter, Ruby G. Simmons, Caroline B. Thompson, May Toel, Margaret Townsend, May Taylor, Sophie Warley, Nannie Dissoway Adams, Lydia H. Bell, Anna D. Bolling, Miss Burroughs, Ida Dumond, Elinor D. Johnson, Alice Maud Wing, Maude Tweles, May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Julia Coggill, Alice and Edith Benedict, Miss Clark, Constance Fiedler, Mathilda Gossler, Olga L. Gossler, Miss Hill, Miss Harvey, Miss Hobson, Lizzie Harrison, Sarah Sturges, Louise Geer, Delia and Elizabeth Harrison, Emma Pennston, Olive Ross, Verona M. Spencer, Adele and Sadie Sturges, Anna Shaw, Harry C. Adams, Addison Allen, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Frank E. Denton, Louis D. De Saussure, William Alexander Evans, W. Laird Goldsborough, J. M. Billups, Dr. L. C. Adamson, William Bayard Blackwell, Gano S. Dunn, Willis Dowd, Dr. John Freeland, E. A. De Brinkerhoff, Charles C. Bull, W. Frank Cannon, H. M. Clements, Walter John Hewlett, James L. Johnson, F. C. Johnson, Richard B. Lyon, Victor H. Newton, Edward C. Parrish, Edward De Porrist Simmons, E. Bancker Smedes, A. W. P. Seaman, Henry W. Shaw, Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Julian Thornley, Julian De S. Trenholm, and Waddy Thompson.

Among those who expected to be present and who were unable to attend were Miss May Handy and Miss Irene Langhorne of Richmond, Va., two Southern belles of great beauty, who were much admired and sought after at the recent Horse Show in this city. It is expected that they will be able to attend some of the later dances during this season.

The President of the Wednesday Cotillon is Charles A. Deshon of this city. The Board of Governors consists of Percy A. Pickrell, Heth Lorton, E. Bancker Smedes, James L. Johnson, George H. Sullivan, and W. Ladd Goldsborough. The Secretary and Treasurer is Heth Lorton.

### Society of Colonial Wars Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12—The annual court of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars was held at the New-Haven House to-day, members being present from various parts of the State.

At the business meeting preceding the dinner an historical paper was read by Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport, and the following officers were elected for the coming year; Prof. Daniel C. Eaton of Yale, Governor; Col. George Bliss Sanford, United States Army, Deputy Governor; James Junius Goodwin, Lieutenant Governor; the Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., Chaplain; Charles Samuel Ward, Secretary; Frank B. Gay, Registrar, and C. H. Foster, Treasurer.

## *NEW CORPORATIONS.*

The Manhattan Exchange of New-York City, to deal in stocks, bonds, and other securities, and cotton, grain, oil, and provisions, both as principal and agent; capital, $200,000; Directors—Percy O. Ward of New-York City, Winslow H. Curtis of Brooklyn, and Arthur L. May of Hoboken, N. J.

The C. F. Hodson Company, to deal in lumber and builders' materials in New-York City; capital, $2,000; Directors—Charles F. Hodson of New-York City, Robert L. Kloess and Richard M. Chapman of Brooklyn.

The Potter Silk Company, to manufacture spool silks and dry goods in New-York City; capital, $1,000; Directors—Charles Wriesky of Brooklyn, Ferdinand W. Plate and Thomas O. Denny of New-York City.

The Crown Point Knitting Company, to manufacture knit goods in Crown Point, Essex County; capital, $6,000; Directors—Francis E. Huestis, Garrison W. Foote, James E. Pond, and others of Crown Point.

The Roscoe Lumber Company of Utica, to deal in lumber and real estate; capital, $25,000; Directors—Robert R. Chapman of New-York City, James M. Donald of Long Island City, and William H. Hamilton of Baldwins, L. I.

The Peptenzyme Company, to manufacture peptenzyme in New-York City; capital, $15,000; Directors—John Carnwick, A. H. Feuchtwaugh of New-York City, Otto Satorius of Brooklyn, Allen Chamberlin of East Orange, N. J., and others.

The Bond Record Publishing Company, to print and publish books or newspapers, and to receive, obtain, collect, or accumulate items and matters of news, and to sell and supply the same, and to collect and publish advertisements in New-York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—Harvey E. Fisk of New-York City, Theodore H. Banks of Seabright, N. J., and George H. Robinson of Mount Vernon.

The Harrocks Desk Company, to manufacture desks, typewriter cabinets, and office furniture in Herkimer; capital, $20,000; Directors—William Harrocks, Henry G. Munger, and George W. Searles of Herkimer.

The Crescent Emery Mills Company of Oscawan, Westchester County, to mine emery ore and manufacture and sell emery; capital, $30,000; Directors—James W. Depew and William O. Case of Brooklyn, Harry Gilbert, William H. Sheridan, and George Pfaff of New-York City.

## THE MISSING STATUES FOUND

### Preparing for the Dedication of New-Hampshire's Contributions in the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It looked for a little while recently as if the elaborate ceremony which had been arranged for the dedication of the New-Hampshire statues in Statuary Hall of the House of Representatives, would have to be postponed.

After Senator Chandler had secured the passage of a resolution by the Senate setting apart Dec. 20 as the day of the Websterian orations, he concluded that he would make some investigation into the whereabouts of the statues themselves. To his astonishment, he found that they were not at the Capitol, and that no one seemed to know anything about them. Thereupon letters were written and telegrams sent in every direction, but mainly into New-Hampshire. Senator Chandler and ex-Senator Blair resolved themselves into a committee on the recovery on the lost statues, and, calling Architect Clark to their aid, soon had the satisfaction of finding the pedestals. A little more hard work and letter writing resulted in finding the statues in storage in New-York, and not on the other side of the ocean, as had been feared. Architect Clark received a communication yesterday from a local express company, to which the figures have been consigned, saying that they were all right and would be here this week.

There being no doubt of the whereabouts of the statues, Mr. Blair spent an hour yesterday in Statuary Hall, finding a suitable location for them. If the Webster statue is good it will be given a prominent spot; if not, it will be relegated to a rear line.

### Glass Works Resume Operations.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 12.—The Scranton Glass Works started up one factory today, giving employment to 175 men. The works will have 700 men working inside of a month, with orders enough to insure work all season.

## *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, rain in the early morning, fair Thursday, cooler, west winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, except local rains in early morning, cooler, southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, west winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers in the early morning, cooler, northwest winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, cooler, west winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, cooler, northwest winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler, west winds, becoming north. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler, west winds, becoming north. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler, south winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, northeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming southeast. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southeast winds. ARKANSAS, fair, north winds, becoming east. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except showers in the early morning, high northwest winds. OHIO, fair, except showers in early morning, northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except local snow in eastern portion, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, west winds, becoming south. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds, becoming west. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeast. COLORADO, fair, southeast winds. MONTANA, fair, west winds.

The storm has moved northeastward from Lake Erie, and is now central north of Eastern New-York. An area of high pressure covers the entire country from the Middle Atlantic States to Northern California. Pressure is low north of Montana and also in Lower California. The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States; it has risen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and generally westward to the Pacific Ocean. The temperature has risen in New-England and on the Atlantic coast, and fallen in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, remaining stationary in the other districts. Rain has fallen in New-England, the Middle and Atlantic States, and in the lake regions. The weather will be fair in all districts, except New-England, where the local rains will continue early morning. The temperature will fall in New-England and on the Atlantic coast, and remain stationary in the other districts. Signals are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario and on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Boston and section.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with waiting; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid in a private family; will assist with other work or will do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, experienced young person as chambermaid, or to wait on young ladies; no objection to country; best of reference. 120 East 53d St., care of Mrs. Sweeney.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; would wait on invalid or assist in other work; best city reference. M. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—Chambermaid and Waitress.—By two girls; best city references; no cards. 137 East 29th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to recommend a girl for chamberwork and washing. 46 East 29th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent chambermaid; will assist with washing; highest city references. 140 West 30th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer, or take care of children; good city reference. 109 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and do plain sewing or take care of children; good city reference. 109 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; can give good reference. 330 East 35th St., store.

### Companions.

COMPANION and MAID to LADY.—By an educated person; will assist in light household duties; experienced traveler; references. French, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

### Cooks.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; best reference; private family; city or country. 821 Westchester Av., Johansan's bell.

COOK, &c.—By Frenchman as cook, valet, and general housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; good references. C. L., 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best references. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By English cook in private or boarding house; excellent bread, pastry, soups. M. H., 235 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young French girl, just landed, as first-class cook in a private family. 117 Charlton St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good reference. 64 West 101st St.; ring Carroll's bell.

COOK.—First-class, and assist with washing; in a private family; references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell, right.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as competent cook; understands her duties thoroughly; country preferred. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go out by the day; best city reference; can serve dinner. G. Olsen, 315 East 76th St.; call, two days.

COOK.—By good cook and assist with washing in private family; good city reference. 332 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class reference; wages, $20. 762 8th Av., near 47th St.

COOK.—Perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, entrées, game, pastries; excellent reference. 109 West Boulevard, corner store.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly-competent cook, in private family; best city references. M. R., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl as plain cook in private family. 229 East 19th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference. M. F., care of Hiem, 1,687 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; good reference. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; best references. 872 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a French cook in a private family; good references. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references; city or country. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 133 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; can take entire charge; city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a tidy, respectable woman as cook and do plain washing. Call 22 East 30th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, before 11.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman as cook and laundress in a small family; personal reference; cards not answered. 244 West 58th St., corner of 8th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress, or would do housework; no objections to country. N. S., 513 West 52d St., second flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly-competent cook in private family; several years' best city references. R. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one as first-class cook, other as first waitress; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker and economical; best city references. M., Box 491, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; good breadmaker; desserts of all kinds; city references. C. W., 157 West 51st St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a German cook; understands all kinds of cooking; could take charge of whole department; by the day, week, or month; wages, $40; references. Mrs. Goode, 228 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 607 3d Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By Protestant cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also waitress; good reference. 3 West 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By an English cook and laundress; city references; wages, $16. 247 East 30th St., in rear.

### Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—By English Protestant young woman; good housecleaner, or would make herself useful; private family; five years' city references; lady can be seen. L. L., Box 107 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do day's work; cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. 337 West 43d St., McDennand's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning; excellent reference. 39 East 62d St.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett, wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, style, fit, and finish; few imported dresses, richly trimmed, cost $125, selling this week for $75; stylish waist for theatre for half price; ladies' own materials made at low prices. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wants work by the day; dresses and cloaks made and remodeled; perfect fit guaranteed. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker like more work out or home; tailor suits; fancy waists, up to date; skirts made for $4. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in a private family by month; first-class work done; good seamstress; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Very stylish; neat worker; expert designer; perfect fitter; by the day or take work home; terms reasonable; references. Style, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 233 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-experienced dressmaker, work in private family; terms, $1.50. M. Y., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

SUITS stylishly made at shortest notice; reasonable prices; renovating equal to new; also competent person by day. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated French governess; young children preferred; high verbal and written references. Address Mlle. C., care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a North German from Hanover, to growing children in first-class family; best references. A. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower, where one servant is kept. H. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for general housework in small family; best city reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework. Call, Wednesday morning, at present employer's, 39 East 68th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By married woman; French; competent cook; private house; steady or job; speaks English. L. D., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl for housework in small family; reference from last employer. K. B., 769 6th Av., O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By Protestant woman as thorough housemaid or parlormaid; thoroughly competent in either capacity; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

### Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in private family. B., 243 East 26th St., top flat.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman, Protestant, as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; good packer; take entire charge wardrobe; accustomed to traveling; would leave city if required; good reference. S. H. J., 20 West 44th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress, understanding dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands nursing and plain sewing; no objections to the country; best of references. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 54 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St., store.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, at present employer's, 695 5th Av., Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with other work

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Speculation Dull, with Prices Generally Steadier.

## TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

### Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Irregular—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Dull—Coffee Unsettled.

Most of the business was of the scalping order, and the West was the chief influence in the grain trading. Speculators appeared to have their holiday fit on, and quietly waited for some startling news to rouse them into activity. There was entire lack of news, outside of the Western advices, and the close was at a shade better prices. Provisions were helped by an increased export demand, and gained a few points. Cotton was in a deplorable condition through the continued heavy crop movement, while coffee was unsettled with Europe, with only a local business.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator | 60½@ | 60¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 56½@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2, elevator | 34⅝@ | 34½ |
| Flour, straight Winter | $2.70 | @$2.90 |
| Flour, straight Spring | 3.20 | @ 3.40 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 5 11-16@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Penn. X | 17 | @ 18 |
| Pork, mess | 13.25 | @14.00 |
| Lard, Western, steam | 7.17½@ | .. |
| Beef, family | 10.00 | @12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 23 | @ 24 |
| Sugar, granulated | 3 13-16@ | 4¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, fancy | 10¾@ | 12 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 15½@ | .. |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 11.50 | @13.00 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 | @ .. |
| Copper, lake | 9.75 | @ .. |
| Lead | 3.12½@ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, and without special features, with the trading entirely of a local character, and the changes limited to ½@⅝c. The opening was weak, and prices declined ⅛@¼c, on light local realizing, rallying ⅛@⅜c on better cables and the strength in corn at the West, with some local covering, and closing firm at ⅛@¼c gain for the day. Spot was in light demand, at steady prices. Sales, 68,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, on private terms, 40,000 on board, afloat, quoted at ¼c under May.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73⅛c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅜c. Clearances hence, 121,380 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,086 bushels. Receipts, 417,550 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 204,277 bushels; in the interior, 515,782 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active at irregular prices, and following the West, opening weak and declining ⅛@⅜c, rallying ⅝@⅞c, with receipts light, closing firm, with December ¼c lower, and other months ⅜@½c up. Spot was in fair export demand, at firm prices. Sales, 53,700 bushels, including 48,000 bushels ungraded mixed, to shippers, at 52½@52¾c, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48½@49c, elevator; 2,700 bushels ungraded white at 49c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 52c, delivered; No. 2 mixed quoted at 50¾c, elevator. Receipts, 166,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 277,882 bushels; in the interior, 371,019 bushels. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 2,150 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅜c decline, with trading entirely local switching. Spot were in light demand and quoted steady at unchanged prices. Sales, 1,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾@39¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39¼c; No. 3 do, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35⅝@35¾c; track mixed, 34½@39c; track white, 39@42c for 7,000 bushels. Receipts, 14,400 bushels; exports, 25 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 35,000 | 60 5-16@60⅝ | 60⅝ |
| January | 10,000 | 60⅜ @61 | 61 |
| February | 10,000 | 61⅜ @62 | 62 |
| March | 40,000 | 62⅝ @62⅞ | 62⅝ |
| May | 905,000 | 63¼ @63 11-16 | 63⅝ |
| June | 0 | @ | 63⅞ |
| July | 80,000 | 63 15-16@64¼ | 64¼ |
| Total | 1,080,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 80,000 | 53⅜ @54¾ | 54¼ |
| January | 130,000 | 52¾ @53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| May | 260,000 | 53⅜ @54¼ | 54¼ |
| Total | 470,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | .... | @ | 34⅜ |
| January | 10,000 | 34⅞ @ | 34⅞ |
| February | .... | @ | 35¾ |
| May | 40,000 | 36⅜ @36½ | 36½ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| December | .... | @ | 38¾ |
| January | .... | @ | 39¼ |
| Total | 50,000 | | |

FLOUR—While the offerings are not urgent, yet lower prices would have to be accepted to move any considerable quantities, and demand continues slow. Sales, 5,350 bbls, including 600 bbls Winter wheat patents at $ 35, 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.00@$2.65, 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.40, 1,900 bbls City Mills patents on private terms, 200 bbls clears at $3.35, and 250 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50. Arrivals, 16,311 bbls and 17,034 sacks; exports, 2,516 bbls and 10,741 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,207 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | @ | $2.10@$2.25 |
| Supers | @ | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 2 | $2.10@$2.15 | 2.40@ 2.45 |
| No. 1 | 2.25@ 2.35 | 2.45@ 2.55 |
| Clears | 2.35@ 2.50 | 2.65@ 2.75 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.70@ 2.90 |
| White wheat str'ts | @ | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| Patents | 2.85@ 3.00 | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| Special brands | 3.10@ 3.25 | 3.25@ 3.35 |
| Kansas patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 3.75 |
| Kansas straights | 2.90@ 3.00 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| City patents | @ | 4.00@ 4.15 |
| City clears | @ | @ 3.35 |
| City No. 2 | @ | 2.45@ 2.50 |
| City supers | @ | @ 2.30 |
| City fine | @ | 2.10@ 2.15 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | Nom'l. | @ |
| Supers | Nom'l. | @ |
| No. 2 | Nom'l. | $2.25@ |
| No. 1 | $2.35@$2.60 | 2.90@$2.75 |
| Clears | 2.60@ 2.75 | 2.85@ 2.90 |
| Straights | 3.10@ 3.20 | 3.30@ 3.45 |
| Patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.60@ 3.75 |
| Special brands | 3.60@ 3.70 | 3.80@ 3.95 |

RYE FLOUR—Steady and dull; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, on spot, and $1.85@$1.95, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN MEAL—Steady, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.00@$1.10 for Western and $1.10@$1.11 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.50@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady at 62@63c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Steady, but quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2, and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there is very little buying interest, while supplies are not offered at all urgently, and prices, especially for best grades, are quite firmly held. Spot clover, 9½@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is no change in the position. A dull feeling still prevails, with difficulty in making sales, yet there is a fairly steady tone in prices. The fact that the South is not shipping supplies forward at all freely does away with the necessity of pressing for a market, and the effect probable on the light wants. Most of the current receipts had been sold to arrive. There are a few lots on dock, but no material quantities go in warehouses. Crude, prime, quoted at 24@24½c; a lot of 162 bbls was sold at 24c. Prime yellow is on offer at 29c without substantial bidding, but for a slightly better grade by sample 29c is bid. White is offered at 32c. Crude in bulk is on offer in instances at the mills at 20c, while in other directions 20c is bid and declined. Cocoanut oil has been advanced in Ceylon 10s, to £21 10s asked, but bidding is not better than £21. Quotation here is 5½c asked. Linseed is quiet, with 56c quoted for city. Lard is slow, with 55c quoted for city.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 13f paid, and 13f 12½c, sellers.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—Oil, opening and lowest, 88¾c; highest and close, 90c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS made a substantial advance in the Western dealings in that pork went up 17½c per bbl, lard 7 points, and ribs 10 points. There was considerable animation at times on the Western trading, but toward the close a quieter feeling set in. Most of the business was in the options, and there were fair movements for export. Complaints of light distributions to home consumers are general. The takings in that way are more as the products are actually needed, or where easy prices, as compared with the general market, are put out as an inducement. There was more of a trading here with English shippers in lard, and a moderate business with the Continent. LARD—Western Steam—The tone is better; some advance in prices and increased demand. English shippers bought 1,000 tcs at $7.17½, and there were 300 tcs taken, part by refiners, at $7.15, closing at $7.17½. A sale of 250 tcs January was also made at $7.20. The strength came about from the West, where the receipts of hogs were not large, while their prices were somewhat higher and demands for the products were improved. There is a little business here steadily in the refined for the Continent, but no especial activity, while the tne trading in compound lard is remarkably quiet for export and moderate otherwise. City steam was taken up a little more freely at $6.62½ for 200 tcs. Options—December closed at $7.20 asked; January at $7.20, May at $7.45. Refined quoted at $7.60 for Continent and $8 for South America. Compound lard at $5.50@$5.75. The West closed on contracts: $6.82 for December, $6.90 for January, and $7.15 for May.

PORK—There was a small demand only for export, while prices are held steadily. Sales of 150 bbls mess. The Western markets were up 17½c, and closed steady at the best prices, although quiet, with December at $11.95, January at $11.95, and May at $12.31. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$14; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $14@$16.50.

BEEF—The export demand is slack, and on home trade account only a moderate business is noted, while prices are held steadily. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are quiet and unchanged. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are easy and dull; sales of 12,600 lb pickled bellies at 6¼@6⅜c; 25 bxs 12 lb average at 6¼c, and 300 pickled shoulders at 5½c. Western meats are hard to sell, beyond small lots, for which easy prices are insisted upon. City pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅝c for 16 lb.

BACON—Is without export movement here, with short clear held at about $6.65, but there is increased strength and activity at the West and an advance of 7½ to 10 points on short ribs, which closed at $5.95 for December, $5.95 for January, and $6.20 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts at all Western points yesterday, 67,195 head, against 68,514 head same time last year. Chicago's receipts, 31,000 head; estimates for to-day, 37,000 head; trading slow; 5c higher; $3.80@$4.60; left over, 10,000 head. Cincinnati strong to 5c higher; $3.90@$4.55; receipts, 6,650 head. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 5@10c higher; $3.75@$4.50. Pittsburg very dull; $4.25@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; 5@10c higher; $3.90@$4.55. Cleveland—Light and Yorkers,$4.20@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,803 head; strong; $3.90@$4.50. Trading here is fair, with prices steady. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6⅛c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is firm and unchanged. Another lot of 50 hhds city was sold at 4⅜c, and that price is bid steadily, besides 40,000 lb city at 4¾c. Country is in steady demand from the home consumers, and ranges at from 4⅞c to 5¼c—packages free, chiefly at 5@5¼c. Australian does not show business beyond the sale reported yesterday, for the reason that 5 5-16c is asked, while bidding is not better than 5¼c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is without further demand, but the pressers are busy on old contracts and hold prices firm; city quoted at 9c. Oleostearine—There is little local demand. Chicago was a buyer and bought here 25,000 pounds out of town at 7¼c; also 50,000 pounds in Philadelphia, for which it paid 7¾c, delivered at Chicago. At the same time Chicago tried to spurt its prices to 8¼c, and, in fact, holds for its own make that rate; there are, however, offers to sell it at 7¾c, delivered there, and no further orders come along; by that much there is an irregular position. To the trade here there are sellers at 7¼c, while 7⅜c is bid. A lot of 20 tons English has been sold, to arrive, on private terms, but close to 7¾c.

COTTON.

Contracts were rather quiet and irregular on a local scalping trade, with the close steady at 2@3 points decline. Liverpool was 1 point lower and New-Orleans 5@6 points down, with receipts estimated there to-day at 8,000 to 10,000 bales, against 12,188 bales last year. The full crop movement hinders any material advance, although New-Orleans is reported as attempting to uphold the market here and abroad. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline, with sales of 215 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling uplands | 5 11-16c |
| Middling Gulf | 5 15-16c |
| Strict low middling stained | 29-32c off |
| Low middling stained | 1⅜c off |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅝c on |
| Strict good middling | ⅜c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Good ordinary | 1⅛c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 5.49@5.51 | .. | .. | .. |
| January | 5.56@5.57 | 5.59 | 5.55 | 9,500 |
| February | 5.58@5.59 | 5.61 | 5.57 | 3,500 |
| March | 5.63@5.64 | 5.67 | 5.61 | 23,000 |
| April | 5.67@5.68 | 5.72 | 5.66 | 3,100 |
| May | 5.72@5.73 | 5.77 | 5.71 | 31,700 |
| June | 5.76@5.78 | 5.80 | 5.76 | 4,300 |
| July | 5.81@5.82 | 5.86 | 5.81 | 5,100 |
| August | 5.86@5.87 | 5.90 | 5.86 | 1,800 |
| September | 5.88@5.90 | .. | .. | 500 |
| October | @ | .. | .. | .. |
| November | @ | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | | | 92,500 |

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1894.

| | S | S & M | T | W | T | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gal'ston | 12853 | 23606 | 7194 | 14485 | .. | .. |
| N. Orl's. | 13833 | 13379 | 22605 | 14826 | .. | .. |
| Mobile | 1029 | 3918 | 629 | 1506 | .. | .. |
| Savannah. | 3499 | 5042 | 6008 | 5597 | .. | .. |
| Char'ston. | 2832 | 2324 | 2367 | 2264 | .. | .. |
| Wil'gton. | 2083 | 2038 | 2761 | 2248 | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | 5321 | 5790 | 3392 | 5586 | .. | .. |
| Baltimore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| N. York | 2143 | 2209 | 5873 | 1658 | .. | .. |
| Boston | 868 | 32 | 1546 | 2365 | .. | .. |
| Phila. | 629 | 619 | 1026 | 1289 | .. | .. |
| W. Point | 2033 | 2843 | 3679 | 3062 | .. | .. |
| Ne'pt N's. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bruns'w'k. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pt. Royal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Velasco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 47114 | 62700 | 57080 | 55888 | .. | .. |
| This day last w'k | 47984 | 73601 | 60978 | 46207 | 47436 | 61070 |
| This day last y'r | 44544 | 62897 | 55239 | 43088 | 42847 | 42450 |

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 10 points, advance to 10 points decline, and closed at the same ratio, with a light local trade and influenced by the unsettled cables. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼c higher, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull and easier at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 7, at 16¼c for No. 6; 600 pkgs Jamaica and 800 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—January, 1,000 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,250 bags at 12.85c; May, 250 bags at 12.50c; September, 250 bags at 12.35c; October, 500 bags at 12.45c; total, 3,250 bags.

Between Call and Close.—January, 500 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,000 bags at 12.85c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; 250 bags at 12.50c; 500 bags at 12.55c; 750 bags at 12.50c; September, 250 bags at 12.40c; October, 250 bags at 12.45c; total, 4,500 bags.

Exchanges—35 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for March; total for day, 9,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13.45@13.50 | 16.70@16.75 |
| February | 13.20@13.30 | 16.40@16.50 |
| March | 12.80@12.85 | 16.10@16.20 |
| April | 12.55@12.65 | 15.80@15.90 |
| May | 12.50@12.55 | 15.60@15.65 |
| June | 12.45@12.50 | 15.35@15.40 |
| July | 12.45@12.50 | 15.10@15.20 |
| August | 12.45@12.50 | 15.00@15.10 |
| September | 12.40@12.50 | 14.95@15.05 |
| October | 12.45@12.50 | .. @ .. |
| November | @ | .. @ .. |
| December | 13.75@13.85 | 17.00@17.10 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 231,914 |
| Arrivals | .. |
| | 231,914 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 5,145 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 226,769 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 15,116 |
| Arrivals | .. |
| | 15,116 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 460—14,656 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 25,251 |
| Arrivals | .. |
| | 25,251 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 1,194—24,057 |
| Total stock in other ports | .. |
| | 38,713 |
| Total stock in United States | 265,482 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 11 | 80,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec 11 | 6,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 11 | 105,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Dec 2 | 20,000 |
| | 211,000 |
| Total | 476,482 |
| Same time last year | 459,913 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat beans 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 1.90 above No. 7 | No. 6 | .50 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | 1.65 above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 1.40 above No. 7 | No. 8 | .50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 1.10 above No. 7 | No. 9 | .90 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | .75 above No. 7 | No. 10 | .. below No. 7 |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6 | 1.25 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 2.37½ above No. 7 | No. 8 | 1.25 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 2.50 above No. 7 | No. 9 | 2.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | 1.75 above No. 7 | No. 10 | 2.50 below No. 7 |

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, fancies | 25 @27 | La Guayra— | |
| Java, Malang | 20 @22½ | Coro | 16½@18 |
| Padang, int'r | 24½@25½ | Caracas | 17¾@18 |
| Macassar— | | Do, washed | 18½@20 |
| Timor | 21¼@22½ | Porto Cabello | 16¾@17½ |
| Pajo | 20½@22 | Do, washed | 18½@20 |
| Mocha | 26 @26½ | Savanilla— | |
| Maracaibo— | | Ocana | 17¾@19 |
| Trujillo | 17 @17½ | Bucara'ga | 18½@20½ |
| Bocono | 17¼@18 | Do, washed | 19¼@21½ |
| Tovar | 17¾@18 | Bogota | 19 @21¼ |
| Merida | 17¾@18 | Mexican— | |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 17¼@18 | Cordova, gr'n | 18 @18½ |
| Fair to good | 18¾@19 | Do, white | 18¼@19 |
| Pr. to choice | 18¾@19½ | Oaxaca | 18½@20 |
| Guatemala and Costa Rica | 18¼@22 | Central American— | |
| Nicaragua | 17¾@18¼ | Costa Rica | 16 @19½ |
| Jamaica | 15 @20 | San Salvador | 17¾@18¼ |
| | | Do, washed | 18¼@20 |

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are heavy and demand rather slow, with prices unchanged and steady.

| N. Orleans, centrif'gal— | | N. Orleans, open kettle— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 28@30 |
| Common | 14@16 | Good | 31@32 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 33@34 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 35@38 |
| Choice | 22@25 | Barbados, job'g | 25@28 |
| Cuba, 50° test. | Nominal | Puerto Rico | 26@35 |

RICE—With moderate supplies and a fair demand, prices rule firm.

| Domestic— | | Japan | 4¼@4½ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 3¾@4 | Java, in bond | 3¼@3⅝ |
| Fair | 4¼@4⅜ | Java | 3½@3⅝ |
| Good | 4⅜@4¾ | Rice flour | 2⅜@2½ |
| Prime | 5 @5⅛ | Rice pol., 100 lb | $1.00@1.10 |
| Choice | 5⅝@5¾ | Rice bran, 100 lb | 75@ 80 |
| Fancy | 5¾@6 | | |
| Head | 6¾@6⅞ | | |
| Patna | 3¾@4¼ | | |

SUGAR—Raw shows a little more activity, and prices are nominally lower on the standard grades; sales, 62,773 bags Brazil, 87° test, at 2¾c, and 20,383 bags do, 84° test, at 2 3-16c. Refined are less active, with prices steady and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 2¾ |
| Molasses sugars, 89° test | 2⅜ |
| Centrifugal, 93° test | 3¼ |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominos | 4 | 7-16@4⅜ | |
| Cutloaf | 4 | 7-16@4⅜ | |
| Crushed | 4 | 7-16@4⅜ | |
| Powdered | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Coarse powdered | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Granulated | 3⅞ | @4 1-16 | |
| Fine granulated | 3 | 13-16@4 | |
| Coarse granulated | 3 | 15-16@4¼ | |
| Extra fine granulated | 3 | 13-16@4¼ | |
| Con. granulated | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Cubes | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| XXXX powdered | 4 | 5-16@4½ | |
| Mold A | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Diamond A | 3 | 13-16@4 | |
| Confectioners' A | 3 | 11-16@3⅞ | |
| Columbia A | 3 | 9-16@3⅞ | |
| Windsor A | 3 | 9-16@3⅞ | |
| Ridgewood | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Phoenix A | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Empire A | 3½ | @3 11-16 | |
| No. 6 | 3⅜ | @3 9-16 | |
| No. 7 | 3 | 5-16@3½ | |
| No. 8 | 3¼ | @3 7-16 | |
| No. 9 | 3 | 3-16@3⅜ | |
| No. 10 | 3⅛ | @3 5-16 | |
| No. 11 | 3 | 1-16@3¼ | |
| No. 12 | 2 | 15-16@3⅛ | |
| No. 13 (net) | 2 | 15-16@ | |
| No. 14 (net) | 2⅞ | @ | |

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The West India trade holds off in expectation of a revision of the duty for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and beyond this dealings are very moderate, mostly in small lots. There is no pressure of supplies and prices generally are steady. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—Fancy Western creamery continues at steady prices, as the proportion in the receipts is moderate, and a few sales have been made at a fraction better than quoted. The under grades are plentiful, and freely offered at easy prices, without much trade. State creamery quiet for the quality offering, while dairy is dull and weak, except for fancy Fall-made tubs.

STATE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Creamery, extra, per lb | .. | @23 |
| Creamery, seconds to first | .. | @22 |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras | .. | @22 |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts | .. | @20 |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds | .. | @17 |
| Dairy, tubs, thirds to seconds | .. | @14 |
| Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras | .. | @20 |
| Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts | .. | @18 |
| Dairy, firkins, extras | .. | @19 |
| Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts | .. | @17 |
| Welsh, tubs, extra | .. | @20 |
| Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts | .. | @19 |

WESTERN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Creamery, extras | .. | @24 |
| Creamery, firsts | .. | @23 |
| Creamery, seconds | .. | @20 |
| Creamery, thirds | .. | @17 |
| Creamery, June, extras | .. | @21½ |
| Creamery, June, seconds to firsts | .. | @20 |
| Imitation creamery, firsts | .. | @19 |
| Imitation creamery, seconds | .. | @14 |
| Dairy, firsts | .. | @15 |
| Dairy, June, seconds, good to prime | .. | @12 |
| Factory, June, firkins, extra | .. | @14½ |
| Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts | .. | @12½ |
| Factory, June, tubs, extras | .. | @13½ |
| Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts | .. | @12 |
| Factory, tubs, fresh, extra | .. | @16 |
| Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts | .. | @12 |
| Factory, seconds | .. | @11 |
| Factory, thirds | .. | @.. |

CHEESE—There is a light jobbing trade throughout. Fancy colored full cream, both large and small, is held firmly, while white continues easy. Part skims, steady for choice.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy | .. | @.. |
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy | .. | @.. |
| State, full cream, large, choice | .. | @.. |
| State, full cream, large, good to prime | .. | @.. |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair | .. | @.. |
| State, full cream, small size, fancy | .. | @.. |
| State, full cream, small, com. to choice | .. | @.. |
| State, part skims, small size, choice | .. | @.. |
| State, part skims, small, fair to prime | .. | @.. |
| State, part skims, large size, choice | .. | @.. |
| State, part skims, fair to prime | .. | @.. |
| State, part skims, common | .. | @.. |

EGGS—The market is dull and weak for the quality on offer, with fancy fresh scarce.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania | .. | @.. |
| Western, fresh gathered, choice | .. | @.. |
| Southern, fresh gathered, prime | .. | @.. |
| Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice | .. | @.. |
| Western, early packed, refrigerators, fair | .. | @.. |
| Western, early packed, fair to good | .. | @.. |
| Western, early packed, defective, cs. | .. | @.. |
| Western, fresh, seconds, per case | .. | @.. |
| Limed, Western, prime, per doz | .. | @.. |
| Limed, Canada, per doz | .. | @.. |

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet, with foreign weak and domestic steady for prime. Kale dull and freely offered. Beans weak.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cucumbers, Florida, per crate | $1.00 | @$2.50 |
| Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl | 2.50 | @ 3.00 |
| Cauliflowers, poor to fair | 1.50 | @ 2.00 |
| Cabbages, per 100 | 4.00 | @ 5.00 |
| Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots | 30 | @ 45 |
| Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots | 20 | @ 30 |
| Eggplant, Florida, per bbl | 2.00 | @ 5.25 |
| Onions, white, large, per bbl | 3.00 | @ 7.50 |
| Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl | 1.75 | @ 2.00 |
| Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl | 1.25 | @ 1.62 |
| Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl | 1.25 | @ 1.87 |
| Onions, State and Western, yellow | 75 | @ 1.25 |
| String beans, Florida, per crate | 1.00 | @ 1.75 |
| Peas, Florida, per crate | 75 | @ 3.00 |
| Squash, per bbl | 50 | @ 1.25 |
| Spinach, per bbl | 1.25 | @ 2.00 |
| Turnips, per bbl | 70 | @ 80 |
| Kale, per bbl | 30 | @ 60 |

POTATOES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl | $1.50 | @ .. |
| Jersey, common to fair, per bbl | 1.00 | @1.37 |
| State, good to prime, per 180 lb | 1.50 | @ 1.62 |
| State, common to fair, per 180 lb | 1.15 | @ 1.37 |
| Maine, fancy, per bbl | 1.75 | @ .. |
| Sweets, Vineland, per bbl | 1.50 | @ 2.50 |
| Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads | 1.50 | @ 2.00 |
| Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl | 1.25 | @ 1.50 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; clover, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Fancy grades are rather scarce and firm, while lower sorts are dull and easy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice | 11 | @12 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime | 8 | @10 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1893, common | 6 | @ 7 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice | 6 | @ 7 |
| State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime | 3 | @ 5 |
| State N. Y., old olds | 2 | @ 3 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice | 9 | @13 |
| Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime | 8 | @10 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice | 6 | @ 7 |
| Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime | 3½ | @ 5½ |
| Bavarian, new | 22 | @26 |
| Bohemian, new | 23 | @28 |
| Altmarks, new | 19 | @21 |

HIDES—Receipts continue light, and prices are firm, with a fair demand.

| Dry— | Pounds. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Cordova, selected | 21@24 | 10 @12 |
| Buenos Ayres | 20@23 | 11 @.. |
| Montevideo | 20@22 | 11 @.. |
| California | 21@25 | 10 @.. |
| Matamoras | 23@25 | .. @ 8 |
| Orinoco | 20@23 | 9¾@.. |
| Bogota | 20@24 | 9 @10 |
| Central American | 18@22 | 9 @ 9½ |
| Buenos Ayres kips | 10@13 | .. @ 9 |
| Cordova kips | 10@13 | .. @10 |
| Galveston | 20@25 | 7½@.. |
| Dry-Salted— | | |
| Maracaibo, as they run | 30@33 | 6 @.. |
| Texas, selected | 24@30 | 6 @ 6¾ |
| Wet-Salted— | | |
| New-Orleans City, selected | 45@65 | 4½@ 5 |
| Havana, as they run | 35@50 | 5 @ 6 |
| City slaughter, native steer | @.. | 7 @ 8 |
| City slaughter, cows | @.. | 6 @ 6 |
| City slaughter, native heavy bulls | @.. | .. @ 5½ |
| City slaughter, branded and light bulls | @ | 4½@ 5 |
| Country slaughter, cow | 30@40 | 5 @.. |
| Country slaughter, steer | 60 or over | 6 @ 7 |
| Country slaughter, bull | @80 | 5 @ 5½ |
| Country slaughter, calf | @.. | 50 @75 |
| Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots | .. | $17@$17.50 |
| Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots | .. | 12@ 13.00 |

LEATHER—Prices remain unchanged and steady, with a moderate manufacturing inquiry.

| | —Non-Acid— Buenos Common | Hides. | —Acid— Hides of | All kinds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Light, first selection | 14½@17 | .. @.. | 15 | @17 |
| Middle, first selection | 16 @17½ | .. @.. | 16½ | @18 |
| Heavy, first selection

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Higher Prices and Better Feeling on Congressional Action.

## POOLING BILL FAVORABLY RECEIVED

### Improvement in All Railway Stocks —The Principal Trading in Sugar and Whisky — Final Prices the Best.

The passage of the bill amending the anti-pooling clause of the Inter-State Commerce act by the House of Representatives by a much larger majority than had been anticipated was received with satisfaction by holders of railway securities, and to the fact was attributed the much better feeling which prevailed on yesterday's stock market. The bill was commented on as being the first legislation in some years which has not been antagonistic to railway interests. The large majority by which it was carried leads to the belief that its passage in the Senate is reasonably assured.

Railway stocks were firm at the opening, although the trading in them was not very large. The Grangers were the leaders in point of activity, although in St. Paul, the most active of the group, the amount done was less than 18,000 shares. There was a slight recession during the day in the list, but the strength returned in the afternoon. St. Paul gained 1⅛ points, Burlington 1, Rock Island 1¼, and Northwestern ⅝. There was a fair amount of business done in Erie within narrow fluctuations, and it closed ¼ higher. The coal stocks were inactive, but a trifle lower.

The principal trading of the day was in Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding. The former opened, ex dividend of 3 per cent., at 87¾@87¼, the latter price being its lowest of the day. Strength was its feature during the remainder of the session, and it closed within ⅛ of its best price, at 90⅝, a net gain of 2 points on sales of more than 90,000 shares Distilling and Cattle Feeding was quite active, the transactions in it numbering more than 24,000 shares. It advanced from 9⅛ to 10¾, and closed at 10⅝, a gain of ⅞. The short interest in the stock is still large, and the strength was undoubtedly due to the covering of some of it. There were rumors of a plan of reorganization by Mr. Greenhut and his friends, but nothing definite was developed concerning the property. Chicago Gas was inactive, but strong; it closed at an advance of ¾. The other industrials were without feature.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was somewhat better. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at 13-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,160,557 and balances $5,540,202. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $290,630.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½@$4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½@$4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5 16¼ for long and 5:13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—17c discount. Chicago—30c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,380, and the exports for the same period $88,070,760. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was more active and was generally strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brooklyn Elevated 1st | 2½ |
| Brooklyn Elevated 2d | 1½ |
| Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, cfs | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st | 2 |
| General Electric deb | 1⅛ |
| Missouri Pacific cn | 2 |
| National Starch 1st | 1½ |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 1 |
| Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cn | 1 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s | 2 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco cn 4s | 3½ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago & Erie 1st | 3 |
| Erie 2d cn | 3¼ |
| Oregon Short Line 6s, cfs | 1¾ |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island, t. r | 1½ |

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r | 97 | |
| 4s, r | 114½ | 115 |
| 4s, c | 115½ | 116 |
| 5s, r | 119 | 119⅜ |
| 6s, c | 119 | 119¼ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 99½ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 105 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 108 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 111 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 103½ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 104½ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 105⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 106¼ | .. |

In State securities, $15,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 104½; $55,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1891 at 60⅛@61, and $5,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 8⅞.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 60½; Erie, ⅝, to 11⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 12¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 59⅞; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼; Ontario and Western, ¾, to 16; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 91; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 14; Reading, ⅛, to 7¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅞. Declined—Lake Shore, ½, to 137. British consols were firm at 102¾ for money and 102 13-16 for the account. Money in London ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 35c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 14½c for checks.

### Brewer Henry Elias Is Dead.

Henry Elias, the millionaire brewer who attempted suicide Monday morning by cutting his throat at his home, 414 East Fifty-seventh Street, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His death resulted principally from shock attending the desperate attempt he made upon his life. The wounds he inflicted were by no means fatal, but his heart was in a weak condition.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & Terre Haute | 38½ | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38¼ | 37 | 39 | 100 |
| American Cotton Oil | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 24 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 25 | 3,625 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69¼ | 70 | 411 |
| American Express | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 110 | 113 | 4 |
| *Amer. Sugar Ref., ex div. | 87¾ | 90¼ | 87¼ | 90⅛ | 90 | 90⅛ | 90,290 |
| *Amer. Sugar Ref. pf., ex div. | 91 | 91¼ | 91 | 91½ | 91 | 91½ | 600 |
| *American Tobacco | 94¾ | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ | 94¼ | 95 | 320 |
| American Tobacco pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105 | 108 | 185 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 500 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67⅜ | 67⅝ | 67 | 67½ | 110 |
| *Bay State Gas | 20½ | 21¾ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 | 21½ | 825 |
| Canada Southern | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 50½ | 51 | 105 |
| Canadian Pacific | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 100 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 200 |
| Chicago Gas | 72 | 72⅝ | 72 | 72⅝ | 72⅜ | 72⅝ | 3,010 |
| Chicago & Alton | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 145½ | 148 | 55 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 98¾ | 98⅞ | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 98¾ | 98⅞ | 2,375 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 73 | 73 | 72⅝ | 73 | 72⅞ | 73 | 8,490 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 38½ | 38½ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | 38 | 38½ | 290 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 59¼ | 59⅜ | 59 | 59⅜ | 59½ | 59⅝ | 17,895 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 62¾ | 63¼ | 62½ | 63⅛ | 63 | 63¼ | 4,918 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | 100 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5½ | 300 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 130½ | 130½ | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130½ | 618 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 126¼ | 126½ | 126¼ | 126½ | 126½ | 127 | 228 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 160⅞ | 160⅞ | 160¼ | 160⅝ | 160¾ | 161½ | 400 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 34⅝ | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | 34¾ | 35 | 200 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 9½ | 10⅜ | 9⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 24,050 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 101 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | 570 |
| General Electric | 35¼ | 35¾ | 35⅛ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36¼ | 1,015 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2¾ | 3½ | 100 |
| Lacledе Gas | 26⅝ | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 27 | 700 |
| Lacledе Gas pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82½ | 200 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 17 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 71½ | 71½ | 71¼ | 71½ | 71 | 72 | 222 |
| Lake Shore | 135¾ | 136 | 135¾ | 136 | 136 | 136½ | 500 |
| *Long Island Traction | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ | 901 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 54¼ | 54¼ | 53⅞ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54⅜ | 1,836 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 20¼ | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 22 | 100 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 105⅜ | 106½ | 105¼ | 106¼ | 106 | 106½ | 2,550 |
| Minnesota Iron | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28¾ | 1,520 |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 23 | 100 |
| *National Lead Company | 39 | 39½ | 39 | 39⅜ | 39¼ | 40½ | 550 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85½ | 160 |
| National Linseed Oil | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17⅞ | 19 | 300 |
| New-Jersey Central | 93½ | 93¾ | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 93 | 93¼ | 2,030 |
| New-York Central | 99½ | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 100 | 437 |
| New-York & N. E., all in. pd. | 31½ | 32⅜ | 31½ | 32⅜ | 31⅞ | 32⅜ | 2,285 |
| New-York & New-Haven | 197 | 197 | 197 | 197 | 196 | 198 | 100 |
| New-York, L. E. & Western | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | 6,495 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | 100 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43 | 100 |
| Norfolk & Western | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 1,150 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 18½ | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | 19 | 19½ | 450 |
| North American | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4¼ | 370 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 18 | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | 400 |
| Ontario & Western | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 16 | 200 |
| Pacific Mail | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 21½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ | 1,100 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15½ | 2,690 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 31⅝ | 33 | 110 |
| Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf | 43 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 42½ | 43¼ | 300 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 10 | 110 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 85 | 95 | 10 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108½ | 110 | 400 |
| Southern Pacific | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ | 19 | 20 | 454 |
| Southern Railway | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 2,590 |
| Southern Railway pf | 37½ | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 37½ | 37¾ | 1,164 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 16 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16½ | 200 |
| Texas Pacific | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅜ | 650 |
| Union Pacific | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | 12 | 200 |
| United States Cordage | 8¾ | 9½ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅝ | 1,227 |
| United States Cordage pf | 15¾ | 16 | 15 | 15¾ | 15 | 15½ | 1,743 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 270 |
| United States Rubber | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42¾ | 43¼ | 2,110 |
| United States Rubber pf | 97¼ | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ | 97 | 98 | 190 |
| *United States Leather | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ | 300 |
| *United States Leather pf | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 59⅞ | 60⅜ | 59⅜ | 60¼ | 300 |
| Wabash pf | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 225 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 88¼ | 88½ | 88⅛ | 88⅝ | 88⅜ | 88⅝ | 1,905 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 10⅝ | 11½ | 10½ | 11 | 11 | 11⅜ | 2,300 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 40 | 43 | 50 |

Total sales ..... 205,908

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atch, Top & S F 4s | 1,000 | 65 | |
| | 2,000s3 | 64⅞ | |
| | 21,000 | 65 | |
| | 4,000 | 64⅜ | |
| | 7,500 | 64½ | |
| | 5,000s3 | 64⅞ | |
| | 1,000 | 64⅜ | |
| | 1,000 | 64⅞ | |
| | 10,000 | 65 | |
| Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A | 5,000 | 18 | |
| | 5,000 | 17¾ | |
| | 7,000 | 17⅝ | |
| | 5,000 | 18 | |
| | 5,000 | 18⅛ | |
| Austin & N W 1st | 7,000 | 88½ | |
| Brooklyn Elev 1st | 5,000 | 86½ | |
| | 1,000 | 87¾ | |
| | 4,000 | 88 | |
| | 5,000 | 88¼ | |
| | 7,000 | 88½ | |
| | 3,000 | 88⅜ | |
| | 25,000 | 89 | |
| | 10,000 | 89½ | |
| Brooklyn Elev 2d | 1,000 | 56 | |
| Canada Southern 2d | 25,000 | 105⅛ | |
| Cent of N J G M 5s | 7,000 | 116⅛ | |
| Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s | 10,000 | 75½ | |
| Chi, B & Q Cons 7s | 1,000 | 124¼ | |
| Chicago & Erie 1st | 1,000 | 85 | |
| Chicago & Erie Inc | 13,000 | 25 | |
| Chi G L & C Co 1st | 11,000 | 93½ | |
| Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts | 3,000 | 42 | |
| | 1,000 | 42¼ | |
| | 2,000 | 42 | |
| | 2,000 | 42⅜ | |
| | 4,000 | 42¼ | |
| | 5,000 | 42¾ | |
| | 10,000 | 43 | |
| Chi & N W S F 6s Registered | 5,000 | 117¾ | |
| Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s | 5,000 | 107¼ | |
| Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s | 7,000 | 143 | |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s | 1,000 | 104¼ | |
| | 4,000 | 104⅜ | |
| Chi, R I & Pac 6s | 3,000 | 130½ | |
| | 5,000 | 131 | |
| C, St P, M & O Cons | 6,000 | 127 | |
| Chi, San & C Con 1st | 10,000 | 108 | |
| Cleve & Canton 1st | 20,000 | 80 | |
| Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s | 10,000 | 83½ | |
| Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s | 4,000 | 109¾ | |
| Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | 1,000 | 99½ | |
| Erie Cons Gold 7s | 5,000 | 131 | |
| Ft Worth & D C 1st | 2,000 | 74 | |
| Ft W & Rio G 1st | 5,000 | 58 | |
| Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s | 5,000 | 111 | |
| Gen Elec Co Deb 5s | 5,000 | 90¾ | |
| | 36,000 | 91 | |
| | 9,000 | 91¼ | |
| Kan Pac 6s, 1896 | 25,000 | 106⅛ | |
| | 7,000 | 106¾ | |
| | 5,000 | 107 | |
| Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented | 2,000 | 107½ | |
| Kan Pac 1st Cons | 1,000 | 76 | |
| Keokuk & D M 1st | 6,000 | 97 | |
| Lacledе Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s | 2,000 | 93½ | |
| | 7,000 | 94 | |
| | 1,000 | 93½ | |
| | 2,000 | 94 | |
| | 5,000 | 93½ | |
| Louis & Nashville S & N Ala Gtd 5s | 1,000 | 117 | |
| Mexican Int 1st 4s | 10,000 | 71¾ | |
| Mil, L S & W Ext 5s | 1,000 | 113½ | |
| Mil & Nor 1st, 1910 Main Line | 1,000 | 117 | |
| Mil & Nor 1st, 1913 Consolidated | 10,000 | 118 | |
| Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s | 5,000 | 118½ | |
| Dakota & G South 5s | 1,000 | 108½ | |
| Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension | 10,000s20F | 116 | |
| Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s | 4,000 | 81⅜ | |
| | 9,000 | 81¾ | |
| Mo, Kan & Texas 2d | 3,000 | 47 | |
| | 15,000 | 46¾ | |
| | 10,000 | 46⅞ | |
| M, K & T of Tex 5s | 2,000 | 75¾ | |
| Mo, Kan & East 1st | 5,000 | 84⅞ | |
| | 15,000 | 84½ | |
| Missouri Pac 3d | 2,000 | 108½ | |
| Mo Pac 1st Cons | 22,000 | 96½ | |
| | 5,000 | 96¾ | |
| | 5,000 | 97 | |
| | 10,000 | 97¼ | |
| | 5,000 | 97½ | |
| | 5,000 | 98 | |
| Mobile & Ohio, New | 1,000 | 116½ | |
| Mutual Un Tel 6s | 1,000 | 111 | |
| Nash, C & St L Con | 10,000 | 106¾ | |
| Nat Starch 1st Mort | 16,000 | 93 | |
| N Y Cent 1st Coup | 10,000 | 127½ | |
| N Y, Chi & St L 4s | 21,000 | 102¼ | |
| N Y, L Erie & West 2d Consol | 8,000 | 67 | |
| D, M & Co Eng Certs | 5,000 | 67 | |
| | 2,000 | 65¾ | |
| | 3,000 | 65½ | |
| N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs | 1,000 | 137 | |
| All Installments Paid | 5,000 | 116⅛ | |
| Nor Pac 1st Coup | 5,000 | 116⅛ | |
| N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s | 3,000, c | 88 | |
| Nor Pac 2d Coup | 5,000 | 88¼ | |
| | 5,000 | 88 | |
| Nor Pac 3d Coup | 25,000 | 60 | |
| Nor Pac Cons 5 | 2,000 | 28 | |
| | 5,000 | 27⅞ | |
| | 3,000 | 28 | |
| | 5,000 | 27⅞ | |
| Nor Pac Col Tr Nts | 5,000 | 78¼ | |
| | 6,000 | 78⅜ | |
| Nor Pac Term 1st | 10,000 | 97½ | |
| Nor Pac & Mon 1st | 1,000 | 94½ | |
| Ohio South G M 4s | 4,000 | 49 | |
| Ohio Southern 1st | 1,000 | 95¼ | |
| Ore Imp Co Con 5s | 5,000 | 50 | |
| | 7,000b3 | 50 | |
| | 13,000b3 | 50½ | |
| | 3,000 | 50½ | |
| | 5,000 | 50¼ | |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 5,000 | 87½ | |
| | 4,000 | 88 | |
| Trust Co Certs | 20,000 | 88 | |
| | 1,000 | 88¼ | |
| Ore S L & U N Con | 5,000 | 48½ | |
| Penn Co's Gtd 4½s | 1,000 | 111¼ | |
| | 2,000 | 111⅝ | |
| | 8,000 | 111¾ | |
| Penn Co's 4½s, Reg | 11,000 | 110 | |
| Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc | 15,000 | 26¾ | |
| | 17,000 | 26½ | |
| | 15,000 | 26⅝ | |
| | 10,000 | 26½ | |
| | 15,000 | 26⅜ | |
| | 8,000 | 26½ | |
| | 20,000 | 26½ | |
| | 5,000 | 27 | |
| | 5,000 | 27¼ | |
| 2d Pref Inc | 12,000 | 17¼ | |
| | 10,000 | 17¼ | |
| | 5,000 | 17⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 17⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 17⅜ | |
| 3d Pref Inc | 10,000 | 14½ | |
| Phil & Read Gen 6s | 80,000 | 76 | |
| Phil & Read Def Inc | 3,000 | 3⅜ | |
| | 12,000 | 3½ | |
| Pitts & Western 1st | 5,000 | 83⅞ | |
| Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped | 1,000 | 92½ | |
| Rio Grande West 1st | 3,000 | 70⅜ | |
| | 7,000 | 70½ | |
| Rome, W & Og Cons | 2,000 | 118½ | |
| St J & Grand I 1st | 2,000 | 58 | |
| Trust Co Certs | 2,000 | 57½ | |
| St L & Iron Mt 5s | 20,000 | 78¾ | |
| St L & San Fran 2d Class A | 1,000 | 114 | |
| San An & Ar Pass 4s | 10,000 | 57½ | |
| | 1,000 | 57⅞ | |
| St L & S Fr G M 6s | 2,000 | 104 | |
| | 10,000 | 105⅞ | |
| | 5,000 | 105½ | |
| St L & S Fr Trust 5s | 1,000 | 78 | |
| St L & San Fr Con 4s | 16,000s20F | 50 | |
| | 20,000s60F | 50 | |
| | 25,000 | 50 | |
| | 5,000 | 50½ | |
| St Louis S W 1st | 12,000 | 62¼ | |
| | 33,000 | 62⅜ | |
| | 7,000 | 62½ | |
| | 5,000 | 62¼ | |
| St Louis S W 2d Inc | 10,000 | 19 | |
| | 10,000 | 19¼ | |
| | 5,000 | 19⅛ | |
| | 5,000 | 19¼ | |
| | 10,000 | 19⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 19¼ | |
| | 8,000 | 19⅜ | |
| So Pac of Cal 1st | 1,000 | 108¾ | |
| Southern Ry 1st 5s | 10,000b3 | 89¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 89¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 89⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 89⅜ | |
| | 5,000 | 89¼ | |
| | 7,000 | 89⅜ | |
| | 9,000 | 89¼ | |
| | 14,000 | 89½ | |
| | 18,000 | 89⅜ | |
| | 1,000 | 89¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 89⅜ | |
| | 5,000 | 89¼ | |
| | 2,000 | 89⅜ | |
| Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co Certs | 5,000 | 83 | |
| Texas & New-Orleans Cons 5s | 9,000 | 92½ | |
| | 6,000 | 92¼ | |
| Texas & Pac 1st 5s | 1,000 | 87⅛ | |
| | 9,000 | 87¼ | |
| | 3,000 | 87⅜ | |
| Texas & Pac 2d Inc | 10,000 | 26½ | |
| | 5,000 | 26⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 26¾ | |
| | 55,000 | 26½ | |
| Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts | 10,000 | 61¾ | |
| Union Elevated 1st 6s | 1,000 | 86 | |
| | 15,000 | 86½ | |
| | 1,000 | 87 | |
| | 1,000 | 86½ | |
| Un Pac Ext S F 8s | 2,000 | 97¾ | |
| Union Pac 1st, 1899 | 2,000 | 106½ | |
| U S Cordage Co 1st | 10,000 | 69 | |
| Utah Southern G M | 15,000 | 83½ | |
| | 10,000 | 85 | |
| Wabash 1st 5s | 1,000 | 105 | |
| | 1,000 | 104⅞ | |
| Wabash 2d Mtge 5s | 11,000 | 70⅝ | |
| | 5,000 | 70¾ | |
| | 2,000 | 70⅞ | |
| West Shore Gtd 4s | 38,000 | 106⅜ | |
| | 4,000 | 106½ | |
| Registered | 10,000 | 106 | |
| Wiscon Cent Co 1st | 2,000 | 53 | |
| | 5,000 | 52⅞ | |
| | 5,000 | 53½ | |

Total sales ..... $1,757,500

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 139 | 144 |
| Albany & Susquehanna | 165 | 175 |
| American Coal | 89 | .. |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 49 |
| American T. & C. | 91¼ | .. |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ⅝ | 1⅛ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 6 | 8 |
| B. & So. Illinois pf | 130 | .. |
| Boston Air Line pf | 101½ | .. |
| Buffalo, R. & P. | .. | 20 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf | .. | 60 |
| Burlington, C. R. & N. | 49 | .. |
| Cedar Falls & M. | 4½ | 5½ |
| Central Pacific | 14½ | 15¾ |
| Central & South Am. Telegraph | 112 | 115 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 50½ | 53 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 141½ | 142½ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. pf | 119¾ | 120¼ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 158 | .. |
| Colorado Coal & Iron Dev | 8½ | 9 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf | 70 | 90 |
| Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo | 17 | 17½ |
| Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf | 57½ | 65 |
| Commercial Cable | 130 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 30 | 33½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 11 | 12 |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 5½ | 6½ |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf | .. | 37 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 3½ | 4½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 9 | 11½ |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 51¾ | .. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 35 | 45 |
| Flint & P. M. | 8 | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 100½ | 102 |
| Homestake | 17 | 18 |
| Illinois Central | 89½ | 90½ |
| Iowa Central | 7 | 7½ |
| Iowa Central pf | 24 | 25 |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 8 | 10 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | .. | 4 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines pf | 13 | .. |
| Long Island | 86½ | 89 |
| Louisville, New-Albany & Chi | 6½ | 7 |
| Louisville, St. Louis & Toledo | 1 | 4 |
| Mah. Coal Road | 101 | .. |
| Mah. Coal Road pf | 106 | .. |
| Manhattan Beach | 2 | 6 |
| Maryland Coal pf | 50 | 60 |
| Mexican National certs | .. | 2 |
| Mexican Telegraph | 182 | 192 |
| Michigan Central | 96 | 99 |
| Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd. | 29 | 31 |
| Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd. | 47 | 49 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 13½ | 13¾ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 17⅜ | 19 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. | 65 | 68½ |
| National Starch | 6⅜ | 8 |
| National Starch 1st pf | 40 | 50 |
| National Starch 2d pf | 25 | 35 |
| New Central Coal | 7 | 9 |
| New-York, C. & St. Louis | 13 | 14¼ |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf | 72 | 80 |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf | 27 | 30 |
| Norfolk & Southern | 60 | .. |
| Northern Pacific | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Northwestern Tel | 104½ | .. |
| Ohio Southern | 16½ | 18 |
| Ontario Mining | 9 | 14 |
| Oregon Improvement | 11 | 13 |
| Oregon Railway & Navigation | 20 | 23 |
| Oregon Short Line & Utah N | 6 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 295 | 310 |
| Peoria & Eastern | 2 | 4 |
| Peoria, Decatur & E. | 3¾ | 4½ |
| Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis | 14½ | 15¾ |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C | 158 | .. |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C. sp | 150 | .. |
| Procter & Gamble | 150 | .. |
| Procter & Gamble pf | 140 | .. |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 155 | 156½ |
| Quicksilver | 1½ | 4 |
| Quicksilver pf | .. | 15 |
| Rensselaer & Saratoga | 182 | .. |
| R., W. & O. | 115¼ | 116 |
| St. Louis Southern | 98 | .. |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4¾ | 5 |
| St. Joseph & G. I. | .. | 5 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 21 | 25 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 34 | 34½ |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 110 | 115 |
| Silver bullion certificates | 60⅝ | .. |
| Southern Cotton Oil | .. | 45 |
| Texas Pacific Land Trust | 8 | 9½ |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 46 | 52 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central pf | 75 | 81 |
| Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. | 2 | 3 |
| U. P., D. & G. | 3½ | 4¼ |
| United States Express | 42 | 46 |
| Wabash | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 105 | 115 |
| Wisconsin Central | 3¾ | 4 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 200 |
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 87⅞ | 90¼ | 87⅝ | 90¼ | 52,760 |
| A. Sug. R. pf | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 50 |
| Chicago Gas | 72⅛ | 72⅞ | 72⅛ | 72¾ | 1,590 |
| C. R. I. & P. | 62⅝ | 63⅛ | 62⅝ | 63 | 2,670 |
| Chi. B. & Q. | 72⅝ | 73 | 72½ | 73 | 12,980 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 59¼ | 59⅝ | 59 | 59⅜ | 15,810 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 98¾ | 99 | 98¼ | 98⅞ | 720 |
| C. of N. J. | 93⅝ | 93¾ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 580 |
| Can. South. | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 9⅝ | 10¼ | 9 | 10⅛ | 5,110 |
| Gen. Elec. | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 150 |
| Jour. & B. pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 2 |
| Total sales | | | | | $56,000 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lacledе Gas | 26⅝ | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | 200 |
| L. Isl. Trac. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 10 |
| Louis. & N. | 54¼ | 54¼ | 53⅞ | 54¼ | 590 |
| Manhattan | 105¼ | 106¼ | 105½ | 105⅝ | 550 |
| Mo. Pacific | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | 60 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 32 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32 | 690 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 60 |
| Phil. & Read. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | 140 |
| Pacific Mail | 22¼ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 200 |
| U. S. Cord. | 8½ | 9⅝ | 8½ | 9½ | 540 |
| West. Union | 88⅜ | 88⅝ | 88¼ | 88½ | 940 |

## Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At., T. & S. F. 4s | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | $4,000 |
| At., T. & S. F. 2d, A | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 7,000 |
| Chi. & N. P. 5s, cts | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 5,000 |
| Nor. Pac. 6s | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 7,000 |
| Phil. & Rdg. gen | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 8,000 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf inc | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 10,000 |
| R. Isl. 5s, c | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 3,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 3,000 |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 3,000 |
| Wabash 1st | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2,000 |
| Wis. C. 1st | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 4,000 |

Total sales ..... 96,652

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .20 |

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York.
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

**Redmond, Kerr & Co.**
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

**I. B. NEWCOMBE,**
*Banker and Broker,*
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK.
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

## Financial.

**Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.**

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

**United States Mortgage Company,**
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - 600,000
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson.
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

**LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

**ManhattanTrustCompany.**
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V-Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Secty. W. Herson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors 1894:
August Belmont, John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Edward Tuck,
John N. A. Griswold, John I. Waterbury,
T. L. Higginson, R. T. Wilson.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Financial.

TO THE
HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $1,000.00 |
| Interest | 35.00 |
| Cash | $1,035.00 |

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE.

NOTICE OF THE RETIRING OF CERTAIN STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF SUPERIOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Superior, Wisconsin, will, on January 1st, 1895, pay and retire from circulation the Street Improvement Bonds of said city below described, and that all interest coupons maturing after that date on said bonds shall cease, as no interest will be paid after that date.

The funds necessary for the payment of said bonds and all interest maturing thereon to January 1st, 1895, is deposited in the National Bank of the Republic in New-York City, where said bonds and maturing interest coupons are payable.

The following is the list of bonds to be retired under this notice:

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS....$98,911.63

Issued August 15th, and dated July 1st, 1889. Seven years. Optional after 5 years. Interest coupons payable January 1st and July 1st each year. Six per centum. Payable at National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

On the following streets, to wit:

Cummings Av., grading from No. 1st St. to Broadway:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive—$500.00 each.....$14,500.00
Bond No. 30—$218.00..... 218.00
$14,718.00

Hammond Av., grading North 3d St. to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $7,500.00
Bond No. 16—$428.44..... 428.44
7,928.44

Ogden Av., grading from No. 1st St. to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $6,500.00
Bond No. 14—$283.49..... 283.49
6,783.49

Tower Av., paving from N. 3d St. to Alley S of Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 89 inclusive—$500.00 each..... 44,500.00
Bond No. 90—$222.38..... 222.38
44,722.38

North 3d St., grading from Banks Av. to Baxter Av.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 33 inclusive—$500.00 each. $16,500.00
Bond No. 34—$163.00..... 163.00
16,663.00

North 5th St., grading from Banks Av. to Catlin Av.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $8,000.00
Bond No. 17—$96.32..... 96.32
8,096.32

Street Improvement Bonds...$6,895.50
Issued December 2d, 1889. Seven years. Optional after 5 years. Interest coupons due January 1st and July 1st. Six per centum. Payable at National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

On the following streets, to wit:

John Av., grading from Broadway to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 276 and 277—$500.00 each..... $1,000.00
Bond No. 278—$221.00..... 221.00
1,221.00

North 6th St., grading from Alley W of Banks to Alley E of Cummings Av.:
Bonds Nos. 279 and 280—$500.00 each..... $1,000.00
Bond No. 281—$391.80..... 391.80
1,391.80

Weeks Av., grading from No. 5th St. to Broadway:
Bonds Nos. 282 to 289 inclusive—$500.00 each.... $4,000.00
Bond No. 290—$282.70..... 282.70
4,282.70

$105,807.13

Respectfully,
H. E. TICKNOR,
Comptroller
City of Superior.
P. J. EXSTRAND,
Treasurer
City of Superior.

Dated December 7th, 1894.

**Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator 4s, guaranteed,**
**Brooklyn Elevated Stock and Income,**
**Cramp Shipyards Co. Stock,**
**Kings County Elevated 1st Mtge. 6s,**
**North Shore Traction Co., (Lynn and Boston,)**
**Western Gas Co., (Milwaukee,)**
**Zanesville and Ohio River 1st Mtge. Certificates,**
dealt in by

**GUSTAVUS MAAS,**
26 BROAD ST.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

Whereas the Controller of the Currency, under Section 5,205 of the United States Revised Statutes, has levied an assessment of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25 per cent.) upon the par value of the shares of the capital stock of this bank.

Now, therfore, be it Resolved, That, pending the collection of said assessment, the stock transfer books of this bank be, and are hereby, closed from this date until further notice.

It is hereby certified that the above resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank on Dec. 7, 1894.

W. D. VAN VLECK,
Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

**NATIONAL PARK BANK STOCK**
Dealt in by
**TOBEY & KIRK,**
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

## Financial.

To the stockholders of the
**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**

At an informal meeting of stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, Dec. 7, the following committee was appointed to solicit proxies to be voted in opposition to the present management at the annual meeting of the company, to be held Jan. 15, 1895.

Stockholders in sympathy with this movement are invited to send immediately their names, addresses, and the amount of their holdings, to W. A. Dick, Secretary of the committee, 206-208 Betz Building, Philadelphia, or to any of the undersigned.

On receipt of a sufficient number of proxies a public meeting of the stockholders will be called to put in nomination a representative ticket, to be supported at the coming annual election.

As prompt action is necessary to protect your interest, proxies will be mailed to you at an early date, and proxies already given to others can be revoked by sending new proxies to any of the undersigned.

JOHN N. HUTCHINSON, Chairman,
of Thomas A. Biddle & Co.,
326 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
GEORGE D. McCREARY,
1107 Market St., Philadelphia.
SAMUEL H. HACKETT,
of Hackett & Chidsey, Easton, Penn.
WM. ELWOOD SPEAKMAN,
528 Arch St., Philadelphia.
CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND,
of Samuel D. Davis & Co., 40 Wall St., New-York.
W. A. DICK,
of Dick Bros. & Co.,
134 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

**NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND
INCOME BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, December 12, 1894.

Copies of our circular of December 10, 1894, making changes in the plan of adjustment with the holders of the above-described bonds, may be obtained at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., auctioneers, will sell at auction, Thursday, Dec. 13, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.:

For account of whom it may concern:
$59,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
$7,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 3d mortgage bonds.
50 shares Long Island City Illuminating Co., $100 each.
50 shares New-York & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co., $100 each.
50 shares New-York & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co., $100 each.

## Dividends.

**Knickerbocker Trust Co.,**
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1894. Transfer books will close Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 3, 1895.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1894.
DIVIDEND NO. 105.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 20, inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1894.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.
FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

## Meetings and Elections.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

## Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISSUED by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## PRACTICAL JOKE ON MR. CRANE

### Made to Play the Part of a Bank President by a Facetious Philadelphia Hotel Manager.

Comedian William H. Crane had a very amusing experience in Philadelphia last Sunday, which he related at the Lambs Club yesterday afternoon.

On his way from Baltimore to New-York Mr. Crane stopped in Philadelphia, registering at a well-known hotel there. The manager, who is an intimate friend of the actor, thought he saw a fine opportunity to pay the comedian for some of his practical jokes. He had it whispered about that the President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, whose name is Crane, was in the hotel, and that his visit to Philadelphia was to find Seely, the embezzling bookkeeper, who, he had been informed, was in the city.

It was not long before the actor received the cards of two newspaper men, who wanted to see the "bank President." Crane received them with his usual cordiality. Neither of the young men recognized him, and for a moment the comedian was puzzled by the questions which they put to him. He grasped the situation, however, when they asked him if it was not a fact that he was in Philadelphia looking for Seely. He answered that he would not talk on that subject, and said that his visit had reference to "Pacific Mail," and nothing else. One of the young men asked if it was a good stock, and Crane responded promptly that he had never held such a profitable one.

Before the reporters left him Crane told them that if they would deny the rumor that he was in town he would send each of them a block of "Pacific Mail," and, as he had told them nothing worth printing, they accepted his promise of a bribe. It will be redeemed by free passes when he plays in Philadelphia, if the young men report at the box office.

# BOOKS OF THE HOLIDAYS

## Luscious Fruits Among Leaves That Will Not Wither Ever.

## ARTISTS AND WRITERS IN RIVALRY

### Century Company, Selwin Tait, Longmans, Green & Co., Lippincott, Crowell, Stokes, and Others at Their Best.

The Century Company has an important race on. The competitors hardly seem to belong to the same class, but as they are apparently fairly well matched, no one can put in any objections. Palmer Cox's Brownies are making a sturdy and persistent effort, in their inimitable way, to distance, in the popular estimation, "The Century Book for Young Americans." The latter, confident of great staying qualities, is keeping up its side with a persistence that promises to keep up the sport for a good time to come.

"The Brownies Around the World" is the last feat attempted by those fascinating little creatures. Why such essentially home workers—according to all traditions upon which we have hitherto felt able to rely—should be wandering out of their proper sphere it is difficult to tell. But as Palmer Cox, the modern high priest of Brownie Land, has decreed, and undoubtedly with a knowledge of some upheaval of accepted theories, the result can only be accepted by the public with wonder and joy.

"The Century Book" is by Elbridge S. Brooks, who has written a number of historical works for young readers. This one tells in a pleasant narrative style the methods by which the United States is governed. The functions of the President, the Senate, the House, and the Supreme Court are accurately described, with the duties of Cabinet officers; the work of different departments of State, municipal, and town governments, and the duties and responsibilities of American citizens. The book is brought out under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the introduction is by Gen. Horace Porter, President General of the society. There are 200 fine engravings. The book is being used to a considerable extent as a supplementary reader in the schools. It is particularly apropos at this time, when there seems to be a general interest in good government and the best methods to obtain it.

"A Bachelor Maid," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is the complete edition of the popular story that has been appearing in serial form in The Century. It gives Mrs. Harrison's views on the woman question. Mrs. Harrison is a woman's woman, but she does not believe in all the proposed methods for woman's advancement. "When All the Woods Are Green" is an interesting book by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. It is a story of the primeval Canadian forests, bringing in the life of the woods, salmon fishing, and other delights, and its popularity in Canada proves its truthfulness. "Across Asia on a Bicycle," by Thomas G. Allen, Jr., and William L. Sachtleben, can be particularly appreciated just now when the uncertainty of the fate of Lenz, the Pittsburg bicyclist, who is attempting a trip around the world, shows the danger of such journeys. "Imaginotions," by Tudor Jenks, has called forth the query from a brilliant Western newspaper as to why all the book reviewers persist in putting an "o" instead of "a" in the title. Mr. Jenks's rather unusual name also impresses most people as a pseudonym, but the first part of it is the gentleman's christening right. He is a brother of ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn.

"The Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling, has a never-ending demand. "Edwin Booth," recollections, &c., by his daughter, is one of the books of the year. "Toinetts Philip," by Mrs. Jamison, is a charming book. "Five Books of Song," by Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, is popular, and much personal interest is shown in the writer. "P'tit Matinic' and Other Monotones" is the last book of George Wharton Edwards. Its illustrations, by the author, are not more delightful than the cover of The Century list of new books, which he has designed. It shows a quaint study of an old student, the whole thing in bright red and black.

"The White Tsar," by Henry Bedlow, late Mayor of Newport, R. I., is the book of the season at J. Sewin Tait & Sons' on Fifth Avenue. It is an exquisite thing, illustrated by Steeple Davis. It is brought out in an édition de luxe with an illumination with each stanza. The book includes "The White Tsar," the poems "Bedaweeyeh," and "Dies Caniculares." The story of the book's publication is interesting.

"I saw it first in a Sunday edition of The New-York Times," says Mr. Tait. "It had been given a whole page and illustrated by a first-class artist. I was delighted with it. 'It is magnificent,' I said, 'It is one of the finest poems that has ever appeared in the English language.'" Mr. Tait was so delighted with it that he called the attention of different members of his family to it. The next day it happened he was approached by Horace B. Fry a member of the Library Committee of the Union League Club, who asked him if he would not like to publish this poem with others by the same author. Mr. Tait signified a very ready assent, and, the other poems equaling the first, the result is the present edition.

An interesting book by the same firm is "Napoleon III. and Lady Stuart." It shows the cause of the downfall of the Second Empire through the profligacy of the Imperial Court, the unworthy purposes to which the famous secret police of Paris were used, and gives a graphic description of scenes between the Emperor, Empress, and others. "Americans in Europe, by One of Them," is a truth-telling book which seems to have provided uncomfortable coats which a number of influential people have immediately proceeded to put on. The publishers say that ten or a dozen probable lawsuits were cut out of the book before it was published, and they are just in receipt of a command to disclose the name of the author or stand suit. They have agreed to take the latter chance, as the unknown author is said to be armed with strong proofs to verify all his statements. "On India's Frontier; or, Nepal of the Gurkho's Mysterious Land," by Henry Ballantine, late Consul to Bombay, is an extremely interesting book to be out just before Christmas. The author was nearly assassinated in his efforts to obtain photographs. "The Untempered Wind" is a strong book by a new author.

One of the finest books of Longmans, Green & Co. is "Border Ballads," just published. It is a beautiful book, with twelve etchings by C. O. Murray for illustrations and an introductory essay by Andrew Lang. Among the ballads are "Thomas the Rhymer," "Tamlane," "The Wife of Usher's Well," "Sir Roland," "Twa Sisters o' Binnorie," "The Twa Corbies," and "The Douglas Tragedy." Only 750 copies of the book have been published, and 200 have been secured for this country.

"Memorials of St. James's Court" is another book of much interest. It is by Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, &c., and illustrates the royal residents of the building and the character of the events, persons, ceremonies, and treasures of art which have been associated with it in the course of three centuries. There are many full-page plates, as well as illustrations, in the text. The frontispiece is a scene from the wedding ceremonies of the present Duke of York.

"A History of Painting," by J. C. Van Dyke, Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College, is an important book. The frontispiece and over a hundred illustrations in the text are half-tone reproductions from celebrated paintings. It is a popular book on the subject at a popular price.

"The Yellow Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang, with its beautiful gold and yellow cover, is as popular as the blue, red, and green fairy books that preceded it. It has 104 illustrations by H. J. Ford, which add greatly to the charm of the stories. It has been said that the first books of the series found purchasers chiefly among the people who knew Mr. Lang by reputation. But the stories have proved so attractive to the children that now the books are called for by all classes and conditions of people.

"Problems of the Far East," George N. Curzan's carefully-written book upon Japan, Corea, and China, is another interesting book. It contains, besides the many illustrations, two maps, which are of much assistance to the reader. The book is the result of many years' travel and study in the East.

In fiction, Longmans, Green & Co. have "The People of the Mist," by H. Rider Haggard, with sixteen full-page illustrations. Mr. Haggard's writings lend themselves excellently well to the illustrator's art. The story is an African romance, and the thrilling plights of the adventurers are worthy of the author's imagination. "Doreen" is by Edna Lyall, and Mrs. Walford gives "The Matchmaker."

Two charming and prettily-bound books that come together in a box and have an excellent holiday sale, are "The Story of Music" and "Preludes and Studies," by W. J. Henderson. "Butterflies and Moths," by W. Furneaux, is an interesting book upon that subject. The illustrations give exact color representations of the insects described.

A delightful children's book of E. & J. B. Young & Co. is the volume of "Sunday" for 1895. It is a work that is brought out serially in England by the publishers of the "Chatterbox." It is a beautiful book, with really attractive reading, but of a character a little different from that of books for daily use. It is full of fine illustrations, printed on fine paper. The edition in paper-covered boards has a bright picture of a charming little maiden upon it, and the cloth cover is dark, with appropriate designs.

Other children's books are "The Vast Abyss," by George Manville Fenn; "Rick Ralton's Reconciliation," by the Rev. E. N. Hoare, and "The Two Clippers," by F. Frankfort Moore, popular books by popular writers. "Attila and His Conquerors" is a new story by Mrs. Rundle Charles, author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family." It is one of the most interesting of her stories, and tells of the days of St. Patrick and St. Leo the Great.

An interesting story that older people also enjoy is "A Young Mutineer." The heroine of the book is a lovable little woman named Judy. The author, L. T. Meade, dedicates it to "My little girl, Hope, the real Judy." "La Fontaine's Fables" is a particularly attractive book, with charmingly quaint illustrations by a French artist, M. B. de Monvel, in soft, dull colors, greens, blues, and browns. One of the most humorous calendars out is the block "Komical Kalendar," by Howard Paul. The daily texts are taken from different sources.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has a conventional Christmas tree on the outside of its catalogue of holiday books, and surrounding it a border of holly, the whole in green and red. But the inside gives a better idea of the style of its books. It is finely printed on heavy paper, and the illustrations in the text extend over into the margin, and are delightfully artistic.

One of the first books on its list is "Colonial Days and Dames," by Miss Anne H. Wharton. The writer is interested in her subject, and, besides that, was able to draw upon exclusive sources of information, and the charming picture of early social life in this country is fascinating reading. The book appears in two editions, one to meet popular demands and the other an édition de luxe, beautifully bound in pale blue for the limited number of subscribers. "Madonna and Other Poems" is a collection of the poems of Mr. Morris, which have previously appeared in the magazines. The frontispiece is by F. V. Du Mond, who is noted for his devotional pictures. The book is limited to 150 copies in England and America.

"Thiers's History of the French Revolution," in five volumes, is a most interesting book, and as a companion to it is a similar edition of "Thiers's History of the Consulate and the Empire of France." "Napoleon at Home," in two volumes, and "Napoleon and the Fair Sex" are two books by Frederick Masson that are also interesting to the student of French history, especially at the present time.

"Poppaea" is a novel by Julien Gordon—Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. "By Reef and Palm" are fascinating stories by Louis Beck. "The Spell of Ursula" is a delightful book by Mrs. Effie Adelaide Rowlands, and "Under Fire" is a wild West love, Indian, and soldier story—the last one from the stirring pen of Capt. Charles King.

Oliver Optic's famous boys' books seem to have been going on forever, and they are still prospering and the number increasing. "Brother Against Brother" is the latest published by Lee & Shepard. It is a tale of the civil war on the border. The author, who is William T. Adams, may frequently be seen in the store of the firm's representative in New-York, Charles T. Dillingham & Co. Mr. Adams has a pleasant way of dedicating his books to young people of his acquaintance. Mr. Charles Dillingham acknowledges a very warm and pleasant feeling in his younger days when he was complimented in this graceful way. Oliver Optic's books have always a constant sale.

Sophie May is another writer so well known that she also seems to have been writing forever. Her "Little Prudy" books are children's classics. "Wee Lucy" is the last of her charming little stories.

Irene Jerome's card banners, with appropriate verses, are among the new holiday gifts brought out by Lee & Shepard. "Our Colonial Homes," by Samuel Adams Drake, is a beautiful book, with beautiful illustrations, and "The New-England Country" has many illustrations of life and scenery that are interesting.

Little, Brown & Co. are bringing out a beautiful edition of Dumas in forty-eight volumes. "The Companions of Jehu," "The Whites and the Blues," and "The She Wolves of Machecoul" form the Napoleon romances. They are in six volumes, with original illustrations by E. Van Muyden, Edmund H. Garrett, Felix Oudart, and Frank T. Merrill. In a very different line of books is "Three Heroines of New-England Romance." This book is in three parts. The first, "Priscilla," is by Harriet Prescott Spofford; the second, "Agnes Surraige," by Alice Brown, and "Martha Hilton," by Louise Imogene Guiney. There are notes about the towns in which the three heroines lived and full-page illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett.

"Centuries Apart" is a real love story by Edward T. Bouvé. It is a delightfully-original story, illustrated by W. St. John Harper. Nora Perry's books always have a peculiar charm of their own that is distinctive and always attractive. "Hope Benham" is the latest of her stories. Others are "A Rosebud Garden of Girls" and "Another Flock of Girls." "Lillian Morris and Other Stories" is from the pen of the Polish Dumas, Sienkiewics. The scenes of two of the stories in this volume are laid in the Far West. The bull fight is a vivid sketch from Spain. "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael" are other of his successful books. Little, Brown & Co. are also bringing out new editions of Bulwer and Hugo.

Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, who has been so well entertained by prominent people abroad, by royalty and in literary circles, during the last six months, is a writer whose works are of great value. "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," and "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire," are illustrated with charts, maps, and battle plans. Little, Brown & Co. are the sole publishers of the writings of Francis Parkman. "A Half-Century of Conflict" completes his histories. A fine edition of Lever's novels is one of the latest publications of the firm. There are full-page etchings and illustrations in the text by Phiz and Cruikshank.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. of Fourteenth Street have some fine new books and editions out for the season. "The Abbé Daniel," by André Theuriet is translated by Helen B. Dole. The story is a charming little idyl of French country home life. The character drawings are strong and finely contrasted. The style is in every way delightful, and the binding is very dainty. It is illustrated with a number of half-tones. Two new editions just out are "The Alhambra" and "Sketch Book" by Washington Irving and Boswell's "Life of Johnson." The former is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of photographs and original work by different artists. In the "Life of Johnson" there are thirty-four portraits, including the well-known picture of Johnson with his cane.

"The Building of Character," by J. R. Miller, is a practical talk upon every-day life, a line of writing with which Dr. Miller has been very successful. Other works of his are "Silent Times," "Making the Most of Life," and "Glimpses Through Life's Window." Crowell & Co. have a popular edition of "Monte Cristo" out in one volume at a popular price.

Dr. George D. Herron has a work out, "The Christian State, a New Political Vision." Dr. Herron belongs to a new school of political economists, who believe that the Church must take the lead in politics. "Golden Words for Daily Counsel" is by Anna H. and Huntington Smith. It is a new edition with sixteen portraits of eminent divines and authors—Canon Farrar and others.

An interesting book of Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. is "Pictures of Swedish Life; or, Svea and Her Children." It is by Mrs. Woods Baker, who has spent some twenty years in the country, and whose daughter is the wife of a prominent official. She gives an account of the people and country, and also brings in the history to some extent to illustrate its position among the modern European nations.

"The Old Brick Churches of Maryland" is a delightful book, bound in canvas in the Colonial colors. It is written by Helen West Ridgeley, and has numerous full-page and text illustrations by Sophie de Butts Stewart. The two women, author and artist, made the trip over the country together and their pleasant experiences have been reproduced in a way that makes its impression. The reproductions were taken from wash sketches, which gives them a quaint charm that a photograph could not have supplied.

"Between the Lights: Thoughts for the Quiet Hour," is compiled and arranged by Fannie B. Bates. The book is a religious day book, but the selections are taken from both religious and secular authors, and the poems given for each day are most of them in full. The work is more valuable because it is the result of years of culling of different gems. The publishers have brought it out in a cheaper edition this year, with a pretty cover of blue and silver.

"At Dawn of Day: Thoughts for the Morning Hour," was compiled and arranged by Jeanie A. Bates Greenough, a sister of Miss Bates, the compiler of "Between the Lights." It is uniform with the first edition of that book.

"In Cairo and Jerusalem; an Eastern Note Book," is by Mary Thorn Carpenter, author of "A Girl's Winter in India."

"Forty Witnesses to Success; Talks to Young Men," is based upon 600 answers from statesmen, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, &c. "Business and Religion; Practical Talks to Men of Affairs," is by Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York.

Frederick A. Stokes & Co. consider that they have some of the most beautiful and artistic books for children of any in the country. They are in soft reproductions, printed in sixteen different colors. "Rhymes and Stories of Olden Times" is a large book with a charmingly gay-colored cover. It contains numerous full-page color plates after paintings in water color by E. Percy Moran. The wide decorative borders and sketches are by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker, who has also contributed the pretty little stories and rhymes. Another very delightful and artistic little book is a "Treasury of Stories, Jingles, and Rhymes," with 140 vignette illustrations in half tone, after Maud Humphrey. The stories are abbreviated versions of fairy tales, Mother Goose stories, and others by Edith M. Thomas, Elizabeth S. Tucker, and Helen Gray Cone. Miss Humphrey's pictures of little lads and lasses were never more attractive than when grouped together in this way, and the small animals, pugs, and kittens are equally lifelike.

"The Comic Military Alphabet," with its take-offs on the army, the navy, and the national guard

# HER SANITY IN QUESTION

## The Case of Mrs. Harrison Now Before a Sheriff's Jury.

### MRS. SALTER'S MOTHER NOT PRESENT

### Testimony of Dr. Wilson of the Amityville Insane Asylum and Dr. Macdonald—The Lawyers Have a Dispute.

The official inquiry into the alleged insanity of Mrs. Margaret A. Harrison was begun yesterday before a Sheriff's jury.

Mrs. Harrison was taken before the Jefferson Market Police Court a short time ago on the complaint of her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Salter, who alleged that she was incompetent to care for herself or her property. Mrs. Harrison was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination concerning her sanity. From there she was committed to the insane asylum at Amityville, where she remains at present.

A commission consisting of Dr. Austin Flint, Henry J. Sayres, and Edward J. McGuire was subsequently appointed to hear testimony regarding the mental condition of Mrs. Harrison, and its first session was held yesterday with the Sheriff's jury.

Edward F. Brown appeared for the daughter, Mrs. Salter, while Mrs. Harrison's interests were looked after by Col. Edward T. Taliaferro and William W. Badger. Col. Taliaferro said he had received a few days ago a letter from Mrs. Harrison employing him as counsel, and that showed that she evidently was not as incompetent to care for herself and her property as had been represented. Both he and Mr. Badger made a strong objection to the taking of evidence without the appearance of Mrs. Harrison in court.

The order of the Supreme Court, signed by Judge O'Brien, had not been obeyed, they asserted, as Col. Tallaferro was refused admittance when he went to the asylum to see her. The commission overruled the objection, and proceeded to the hearing of evidence, but later gave the counsel for Mrs. Harrison an order to see and converse with her in the Amityville asylum. The jury also, after consultation, decided to send a committee to see Mrs. Harrison before an interview was granted to counsel for either side. Their committee will go to Amityville to-day.

Dr. Orville J. Wilsey, the physician in charge of the Amityville asylum, was first called, and explained his failure to produce Mrs. Harrison in court by saying that owing to her physical condition and a bronchial trouble from which she is suffering he had deemed it imprudent to bring her to the city. The excitement of the court inquiry, he said, would also agitate her, although, he said, if the commission met in the middle of the day, and the weather was pleasant, she might be brought over without detriment to her health. He said she was practically in the same condition as when taken to the institution Nov. 27.

"Is she not," asked Col. Tallaferro, "unusually sprightly for a woman of her age?"

"Yes," was Dr. Wilsey's answer, "she is."

Dr. Flint said that he saw Mrs. Harrison last Saturday, and was satisfied that it would be improper to bring her before the court.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald of this city, and the State Commissioner of Lunacy was the next witness. He examined Mrs. Harrison in Bellevue, and part of his testimony was the same as has previously been told. Before he began it was suggested by the counsel for the petitioner, Mrs. Salter, that the jury might not know who Dr. Macdonald was, and that he was the Commissioner of Lunacy. The fifteen jurors smiled and replied in unison:

"We all know that." Then there was a general laugh.

After relating how he found Mrs. Harrison in Bellevue, Dr. Macdonald told how she had appeared to him last Monday, when he visited her at Amityville.

"She did not know me," he said, "and when I asked her if she had seen any one at Bellevue she replied, 'No, I saw no one but the nurse, and she kept me from seeing any one.' When Dr. Wilsey came into the room she called him Captain and called the place where she was the South Side Home and later the Wilsey Home. She said she was having a good time, liked the people very much, and had not seen any insane persons."

Dr. Macdonald said that Mrs. Harrison had again referred to Mr. Lynch, whom, it is charged, she wants to marry, saying he as well as lots of other men wanted to marry her, and even intimated that Dr. Wilsey himself had a liking for her. The doctor said he considered her mental condition at that time even worse than when he had first seen her, and in summing up said she was suffering from senile dementia, causing an impairment of memory, a weakening of the will power, and that she was totally incompetent for the rational transaction of any business.

Toward the close of the hearing a tilt between the opposing counsel arose over a statement made by Mr. Brown that he would oppose any one seeing Mrs. Harrison unless provided with an order from the Supreme Court, sc that all the facts in the matter might be thoroughly investigated.

"This matter is very serious," declared Mr. Brown, in excited tones. "There have been some peculiar actions here, and we insist that no one be permitted to see Mrs. Harrison until the question of her sanity has been passed on. Under an order from the Supreme Court, we made a search of the safe-deposit box owned by Mrs. Harrison. We found that three mortgages owned by Mrs. Harrison had disappeared. One was for $15,000, another for $9,000, and the third for $6,000. An examination of the records in the Register's office showed that the mortgages had been canceled a short time ago.

"We would like to know how Mrs. Harrison's signatures were obtained in this transaction, and we don't propose to have anything of the kind in the future without the knowledge of the Supreme Court."

By the time he had finished Mr. Brown was in a state of great agitation, and he sat down breathless and red in the face. Col. Taliaferro was on his feet almost before Mr. Brown had finished, and in a tone of indignation he said:

"I do not understand this extraordinary speech, and shall take no notice of it. All this stuff this man is talking about I know nothing about."

Mr. McGuire, for the commission, said he was sorry that personal allusions had been brought up, and requested Col. Taliaferro to make out an order permitting her counsel to see Mrs. Harrison, which the members of the commission signed. The hearing was then adjourned to next week Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

## THE SCHATCHEN IS DISGUSTED.

### Unable to Collect Fees from Isidor Joachim, Whom She Had Sued.

Esther Lawrence is an east side "schatchen," or marriage broker, who firmly believes that the most cherished institutions of the world are rapidly crumbling into decay.

After finding a blushing bride, as she alleges, for an ungrateful customer, the courts of the land have refused to enforce for her the payment of a fee of $25. This has so disgusted Mrs. Lawrence that she has about determined to retire from the "schatchen" business and leave the young men and young women on the east side to meet as best they can without her aid.

It is Mrs. Lawrence's pride that she has been one of the best-known "schatchens" in the New World for many years, and households established through her efforts are to be found in all parts of the east side. Some time ago she made the acquaintance of Isidor Joachim, and as he was anxious to be married he asked her to be on the lookout for a young girl of a marriageable age.

Mrs. Lawrence was not paid, although she alleges she obtained a wife for Isidor, and she sued him and his newly-made bride in the Fourth District Court before Civil Justice Roesch to recover $25. The case was tried yesterday.

"Did you make Joachim acquainted with any young girls who were willing to marry him?" Mrs. Lawrence was asked.

"Yes, Sir, I did," replied the plaintiff. "I showed him five or six girls, and out of them he picked the young girl who is now his wife."

"What did he promise to pay you?"

"He promised to pay me $10, and the girl promised me $15."

Isidor told the story of the manner of discovering the girl whom he recently married to Justice Roesch. He denied that the schatchen was entitled to any compensation for her services. He admitted that Mrs. Lawrence had introduced him to several girls who were willing to take him for better or worse, but none of them suited him. He was very select.

The old woman promised him a girl who had money, although he was so anxious to be wed that he told her he would take the right girl whether she had money or not. Mrs. Lawrence told him that she could get him a girl who had $800, and if she did she wanted $10 for her services. But the eight-hundred-dollar girl did not suit Isidor, and then he started out to look for a bride himself.

He made the acquaintance of the young woman who is now his wife at the residence of his brother-in-law, and, although she did not have a cent to help him along, yet he determined to marry her. It took him but a short time to learn that the woman of his choice did not object to him, and not long afterward they became engaged and were married.

"I had to pawn my watch and chain in order to raise funds to get married with," declared Isidor.

"Did Mrs. Lawrence introduce you to this young girl?"

"No, Sir, she did not. She promised me a girl with money, and then if I married her she was to be paid," answered the young man.

Esther Joachim, the bride, denied that she had promised the old lady any money, and declared that she had not introduced her to her husband.

Justice Roesch gave judgment in favor of the young man, to the undisguised disgust of old Esther.

## THOUSANDS AFTER THE FUND.

### Property of Mutual Benefit Life Association of America in Question.

Two thousand claimants are struggling to get hold of a fund of $110,000 that is in the custody of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee.

The money is the property of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, that went into the hands of a receiver some time ago under proceedings for a voluntary dissolution.

Samuel W. Milbank was appointed receiver. An agreement making the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the Trustee of the reserve fund of the company was entered into in February, 1884, and the fund now amounts to $110,000. It was agreed that the fund above $100,000 might be applied to the payment of claims in excess of the American Experience Table of Mortality, but the fund below $100,000 was to be held intact for the benefit of members. A later agreement was entered into for the distribution of the fund in the event of the dissolution of the company. There is now a serious dispute between the living members, the representatives of deceased members, the receiver of the company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in regard to the manner of the distribution of this fund.

In order to settle all of these questions, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Compnay has brought an action in the Supreme Court to have the court decide as between the conflicting claimants, and declare to whom the reserve fund shall be awarded, as well as to prescribe the manner of its distribution.

The reciever of the company is of the opinion that he is the proper person to dispose of the fund. He made an application to Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the fund placed in his hands, to enjoin the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from prosecuting the suit in its name, and to punish that company for contempt for having brought the action without leave of the court.

Justice Patterson yesterday gave a decision denying all these motions. He says that the trustee is bound to protect the fund, and that all the questions may be disposed of in the suit brought for the purpose of having the court determine the distribution of the fund and the manner of distribution. He says that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was granted permission to bring that action. The number of

## TRYING TO SHOW UNDUE INFLUENCE

### Examination of Mrs. Day's Lawyer in the Contest Over Her Will.

The contest over the will of the late Sarah Ann Day, who left all her property to her brother, W. R. Brixey, ignoring two sisters and some nephews and nieces living in London, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The cross-examination of Lawyer Crook, the attorney of the testatrix, took up most of the day.

Joseph H. Choate examined him closely to find out the relations existing between the testatrix and Mr. Brixey.

Mr. Brixey bought all the foreign and American patents that were the property of the late Mr. Day, the testatrix's husband, out of which Mr. Day made a large fortune, for about $1,400, and it was the evident object of Mr. Choate to show that Brixey influenced Mrs. Day during her lifetime, and that it was that influence that caused her to make him her sole legatee.

Mr. Choate asked permission of the Surrogate to postpone the further cross-examination of Mr. Crook until the contestants' attorney had time to examine the books of the testatrix, which were in the possession of her attorney, the witness. There was great opposition made at this move of Mr. Choate's. It was contended that the procedure was altogether unheard of, and that the defendants were not compelled to show the transactions of the testatrix.

Mr. Choate said that the examination had reached such a stage that he thought the examination of the books necessary, and as the witness had been the attorney of the testatrix, had drawn her will, conducted her business, and was "the chief engineer in the whole business," he was the proper person to submit to the examination on the question. Mr. Choate said the testatrix had been in her counsel's hands, and that all she did was evidently under the direction of her counsel.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

## COUNTERFEITER THOMAS HELD.

### He Made Bad Silver Coins in Sand Molds in Rockland County.

Henry Thomas, a sand molder, who was arrested Tuesday by a United States detective at Suffern, N. Y., was yesterday afternoon arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having made and passed counterfeit silver half dollars.

Thomas pleaded not guilty and was held in $5,000 bail for examination Saturday next.

Thomas once worked at the Rampo Iron Works, Hilburn, N. Y. He is alleged to have cast dollars, halves, quarters, and dimes in fine sand and afterward destroyed his molds. He is said to have done his work skillfully.

His workshop was in the cellar of the house where he lived, and seventy-five pounds of tin and other metal used in making bogus money were found in the house at the time Thomas was arrested.

He declared to the detective that he was innocent, though he did not appear to be much surprised at his arrest. He is said to have confessed later to the detective.

Thomas's wife took the news of his arrest quite coolly, and assisted the detective to search the house. None of the counterfeit money or implements were found there.

During the past year a great deal of counterfeit silver has been circulated throughout Rockland and the adjacent counties, and several United States Secret Service agents were assigned to work on the case. Others besides Thomas are supposed to be implicated in manufacturing the bogus coins, and further arrests are expected to be made.

## OPERA TROUBLES IN COURT.

### Mrs. McLeod Asks for a Permanent Injunction in the "Jacinta" Case.

The troubles of "Jacinta," the opera in which Louise Beaudet has been starring at Miner's, were aired in the Superior Court yesterday before Judge Dugro.

A. H. Hummel, attorney for Mrs. Minnie V. McLeod, presented a motion asking that a temporary injunction, obtained last week, restraining Frederick C. Whitney from disposing of the effects of the company, be made permanent.

Mr. Hummel said that during the latter part of October Philip McLeod, the husband of the plaintiff, purchased a third interest in the company, which was then being organized to produce the opera "Jacinta," for $3,000, with the understanding that he was to have one-third of the net receipts. Subsequently McLeod assigned his interest to his wife.

Lawyer Hummel said that McLeod agreed to join F. C. Whitney in the venture, upon the express understanding that "Jacinta" should be first produced at Palmer's Theatre, and that Whitney declared he had made arrangements with Mr. Palmer for its production in his theatre. Whitney did not produce the opera at Palmer's, but opened with it in the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, where it played a two weeks' engagement at a loss of more than $800.

On Nov. 26, Mr. Hummel said, Mr. Whitney entered into a contract for its production at Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre, in which he agreed to guarantee Mr. Miner $5,000 for the two weeks' engagement. The opera did not make a financial success.

"In fact," said Mr. Hummel, "there were nights when but little more than $50 was taken in. We now want an accounting and the appointment of a receiver."

Charles Henry Butler, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Whitney, denied that there was an agreement to produce the opera at Palmer's Theatre and said that Mr. Whitney did not owe a dollar to any one and that he was willing to pay all expenses to take the company to Boston, where he thought a good business would be done. Judge Dugro sent the case to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland as referee.

## RAN AWAY AND BECAME A FORGER

### Judge Martine Lectured the Young Man and Sent Him to Boston.

A runaway son was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge Martine. He was a good-looking, well-dressed young fellow, and gave his name as Frank Brown, though it was admitted that this name was assumed.

He pleaded guilty to forgery and larceny, but after the Judge learned all the facts in the case he discharged the prisoner.

The young man's home is in Boston, where, it is said, his family is wealthy and highly connected.

Several weeks ago Rice's "1492" company played in Boston, and Brown was a constant visitor to the theatre. He made the acquaintance of one of the members of the company named O'Keefe, and remained out of school to enjoy the society of the actor.

When the company left Boston Brown followed, and finally came to New-York. A few days ago he found himself deserted and without money to get back to his home.

In order to raise funds he forged an order on an up-town merchant and was caught. He broke down then and told the truth as to his condition.

In court yesterday he said he was very much ashamed of himself and sincerely regretted what he had done. Judge Martine satisfied himself that the prisoner meant what he said, and then, after a lecture, sent the young man back to his mother in care of a friend of the family who had come on from Boston.

The prisoner's family had been searching for him, and learned of his whereabouts when the news of his arrest reached them.

## UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

### Men Who Will Serve During the December Term—Long List of Cases.

Judge Brown opened the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, and after swearing in the United States Grand Jury for the December term, adjourned court until Monday next, when Judge Benedict will preside. John J. D. Trenor, merchant, of 142 East Sixty-second Street, was made foreman of the Grand Jury. The other members are:

George L. Whitman, dry goods, 7 East Forty-fourth Street; George W. Raynor, broker, 145 Broadway; Jacob Harris, hosiery, 313 West Thirty-second Street; Moses Tannenbaum, insurance, 94 Liberty Street; John B. Manning, broker, 14 Wall Street; John L. Cavanagh, clothier, 16 West Twenty-third Street; Marcus N. Smyth, shirts, 408 Sixth Avenue; S. H. Leszynsky, merchant, 45 William Street; Jacob A. Newberg, clasps, 401 Broadway; Albert B. Parkman, steel wire, 21 Park Row; Alonzo R. Peck, 25 West Eighteenth Street; Julius Ballin, woolens, 96 Franklin Street; Frederick C. Colton, 126 East Twenty-fourth Street; Charles G. Eckstein, iron, 45 Vesey Street; Samuel Field, blankets, 45 Walker Street; W. L. Cooper, leather, 78 Gold Street; C. Denenbaum, underwear, 72 West Twenty-third Street; M. L. Eiseman, silk, 71 Grand Street; A. Dyett, 134 West Seventy-first Street; W. McClenahan, shoes, 52 East Seventy-seventh Street; J. E. Fisher, treasurer, 45 Broadway; B. Hahn, morocco leather, 49 Warren Street.

There is a long list of cases which the Grand Jury will have to act upon.

## HALL SIGNAL COMPANY SUIT.

### The Charges Made Against Its Officers by Mrs. Abbie S. Nash.

Mrs. Abbie S. Nash of this city charges the officers of the Hall Signal Company with having used the funds of the corporation for their own benefit, and that they voted treasury stock of the corporation to one another without sufficient consideration. In one case, it is alleged, some of the Directors sold others stock for $50 when it was worth $90.

Mrs. Nash's counsel, Austin Abbott, applied yesterday to Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction sustaining the company's officers and Directors from performing any actions in their official capacities that would result to her damage, she being one of the stockholders of the concern. Mr. Abbott asked for the injunction pending an action his client has brought for an accounting.

The company is chartered under the laws of Maine and has offices in this city. On behalf of the officers Judge L'Amoreaux of Ballston, Me., and Witter & Kenyon and Charles M. Earle of this city appeared. They contended that the acts alleged were proper in every instance, that the annual meetings in Maine were always attended by the stockholders, who voted all the rights to the officers.

Judge Patterson reserved decision.

## WANTED E. R. KNAPP INDICTED.

### Fourteen of His Collectors Say He Has Disappeared with Money.

Fourteen men called upon Assistant District Attorney Battle yesterday afternoon and asked that Edward R. Knapp be indicted for larceny. The spokesman of the party was J. Hartmann of 338 Sixth Street.

The statement made to Mr. Battle is to the effect that Knapp was the President of the Grocers and Butchers' Protective and Collection Association and Tradesmen's Protective Union. It is alleged that he had offices in Nassau Chambers, 114 Nassau Street, and employed the fourteen complainants as collectors.

He paid them $15 a week, but, it is alleged, secured from each $100 as a guarantee of honesty. He made a business of collecting for retail dealers in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and had 1,700 or 1,800 clients.

It was asserted that he has disappeared, and that his accounts are short, the amount of the shortage being variously estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000.

## Will of Prof. Schlegel Contested.

The will of Prof. Charles A. Schlegel, late Professor of German in the Normal College, is to be contested. Proceedings have been instituted in the Surrogate's Court by Albert F. Schlegel, a nephew of the late professor.

The nephew in his objections to the probate of the will charges that his uncle was not of sound mind at the time he executed the paper, and that it was procured by fraud and undue influence, and was not properly executed.

Prof. Schlegel died on Aug. 5 last at Stuttgart, Germany, while he was on a visit abroad. He left $35,000 of personal property and real estate of the value of $7,000. His widow, Amelia Anna Henriette Schlegel, and Bruce Maverick were named executors. The professor gave all of his property to his wife.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge O'Brien of the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Abram Kling, Edmund L. Mooney, and Richard V. Barnett Commissioners for the purpose of taking testimony and ascertaining the amount that should be paid to the owners of property which is to be taken for the new public park in the Twelfth Ward. An act passed by the last Legislature authorized the taking of property for this park, which is to run from One Hundred and Eleventh Street to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between First Avenue and the East River.

—The American Surety Company of New-York has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Rowland N. Hazard, Emma P. Hazard, and Lawyers John M. Gulteau and Abraham Gruber, and yesterday obtained from Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the sale and transfer of certain shares of stock of Hazard, Hazard & Co., claimed by the Surety Company to have been delivered in fraud of its rights as a judgment creditor of Rowland N. Hazard. J. J. Crawford is the counsel for the Surety Company.

—Albert T. Merriam, formerly of 309 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city, was brought to New-York from Syracuse yesterday by Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten. He is charged with forgery and larceny. He had been manager for Fitzgerald Brothers, 439 Washington Street, and, after being discharged last August, it is claimed, his accounts were found to be $1,500 short. He promised to make the amount good, but left the city. He was committed for trial by Judge Martine, in Part I. of General Sessions.

—John Williams got a verdict of $1,100 from a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday in his suit against James C. Allen, a dealer in builders' supplies at the foot of Forty-eighth Street. Allen, it is said, hit Mr. Williams's fourteen-year-old son in the eye with a brick while he was chasing the boy off the dock at the foot of Forty-eighth Street. Williams sued for the loss of the boy's services, asking $10,000 damages. The boy's sight is not knocked out.

—The suit brought by Delia Stacey Burchell against her husband, Thomas H. Burchell, for separation, was discontinued yesterday, upon an order granted by Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Burchell was, prior to her marriage, a member of several theatrical companies under her name of Delia Stacey.

—The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of this city got a judgment by default in the Supreme Court yesterday against John A. Tucker, the surviving partner of the firm of Tucker, Carter & Co., for $63,281.66. Tucker is a cordage dealer at 98 Pine Street.

## *UNITED STATES COURTS.*

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Present, the Chief Justice and all the other Justices, except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 849—George M. MacDonald et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 841—Hiram P. McKnight, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles C. James, warden, &c.—Motion for writ of habeas corpus denied.

No. 115—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel McCutcheon, and

No. 116—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Joseph R. Graham et al.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9 of Rule 26, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton for the appellants.

No. 118—Henry Beuttell, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—Passed, subject to the provision of Section 9 of Rule 26, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 119—E. Nalle & Co., appellant, vs. Wade R. Young et al.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9 of Rule 26, on motion of C. J. Boatner for the appellants.

No. 104—Thomas J. McGhan et al., appellants, vs. The National Bank of Rondout, N. Y.—Argued by J. N. Nathans for the appellants and by Theodore Barker for the appellee.

No. 105—Samuel Lasarus, plaintiff in error, vs. William Walter Phelps.—Argued by F. C. Dillard for the plaintiff in error and by Leigh Robinson for the defendant in error.

No. 107—James Henderson et al., appellants, vs. Mayer Goldsmith.—Argument commenced by George Putnam for the appellants.

Adjourned until Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Dec. 13, will be as follows: Nos. 107, 12, 55, 109, 113, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125.

### *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry C. Miner, appellant, vs. Augustine Daly.—Argued by W. May for appellant, S. H. Olin for respondent.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Henry Siefke.—Argued by David McClure for appellant, Brainard Tolles for respondent.

Clara M. Jacobie, appellant, vs. Henry Mickle.—Argued by H. P. King for appellant, J. H. Bain for respondent.

People vs. Carl Fuller, appellant.—Submitted.

People vs. George Vanalstyne, appellant.—Argued by H. B. Hallock for appellant, Howard H. Widener, Assistant District Attorney, for respondent.

Theodore Moss, appellant, vs. Eugene Tompkins.—Argued by S. H. Olin for appellant, A. J. Dittenhoefer, for respondent.

William Magee vs. Brooklyn, appellant.—Submitted.

Peter Delap vs. Brooklyn, appellant.—Submitted.

The day Calendar for Thursday is Nos. 563, 589, 614, 615, 616, 617, 619, 620.

## NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

76—Blum vs. Dyer. 60—Edson vs. Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Schmidt vs. Jackson. 2—General Electric Launch Company vs. Hawley. 3—Loeb vs. Ramsey.

Class IV.—4—Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. Rosendorff. 5—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company. 6—Blatchford vs. Van Dyke.

Class VI.—7—Savage vs. Warner. 8—Stenz vs. Stenz.

Class VIII.—9—Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company. 10—Beattie vs. Cluff. 11—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 12—Cody vs. Cody. 13—Harding vs. Field. 14—Thiele vs. Peirson. 15—Johnson vs. Smith. 16—Snow vs. Young. 17—West vs. Smith. 18—Lester vs. Grangier. 19—Baker vs. Georgi. 20—Stotts vs. Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company of Kempster vs. Hosford—William W. Baldwin. Union Trust Company vs. Dunbar—Gilbert M. Speir. Oothout vs. Miller—Thomas D. Rambant.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Tracy vs. Frazier—John A. Straley. Young vs. Thomson (two cases)—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—McLeod vs. Whitney—Henry E. Howland.

### Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Gottfried Daubman—David B. Cahn.

## BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Bartlett, J. Nos. 372½, 649, 635, 175, 487½, 614, 650, 652, 713, 597, 25, 83½, 320, 321, 339, 386, 546, 636, 1366, 697, 408, 361, 812, 549, 224, 1365. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.

Nos. 746, 664, 744, 719, 765, 884, 821, 708, 467, 944, 906, 535, 644, 662, 775, 537, 866, 481, 458, 421, (held 14th, 789,) 698, 208.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. No. 135—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick.

### The Hillmon Suspect Released.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, Dec. 12.—The man suspected of being the alleged Kansas insurance swindler Hillmon has been released. Hillmon's relatives failed to identify him. His real name is said to be L. B. Herndon.

## Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOSEPH MAUDE, William Maude, and Deborah Biltytude, send greeting:

Whereas, Lizzie Markert of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Whitchurch, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testament whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES FLYNN, Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. d13-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to E. EDMUND MARKS, William Henry Brown, Sumner P. Naramore, Sylvia Murphy, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert L. Harrison of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of June, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Martha Priscilla Brown Naramore, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n8-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS GEILFUSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1894. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, Executor. FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executor, 229 Broadway, New-York City. au16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LOCKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. CHARLES WILSON, LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Executors. ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 163 Broadway, New-York City. o25-1aw6mTh

ROOSEVELT, GRACE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE G. ROOSEVELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, September 18th, 1894. LORENZO G. WOODHOUSE, Executor. EMMA D. WOODHOUSE, Executrix. CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 William St., New-York City. s20-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE O. ONSTED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 73 Murray Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1894. HENRY M. GOBLE, Executor. JULIA A. ONSTED, Executrix. MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney, 335 Broadway, New-York City. n22-1aw6mTh

CRAM, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry A. Cram, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 56, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1894. JOHN SERGEANT CRAM, HARRY SPENCER CRAM, Executors. GEORGE E. WELLER, Attorney for the Executors, 19 William Street, New-York City. n22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGIA E. MORRIS, late of Aiken, South Carolina, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the tenth day of October, 1894. HENRY LEWIS MORRIS, Executor. J. A. K. STEELE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New-York o11-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL C. MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 6 City Hall Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1894. NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, Executor. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Executor, 6 City Hall Place, New-York City. au9-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR S. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 243 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1894. MARIA L. ALLIEN, Administratrix. YELLOTT D. DECHERT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. d6-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William T. Graff, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the tenth day of October, 1894. LUCY S. SCOTT, Executrix. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Attorney for Executrix. o11-1aw6mTh

## Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN M. BOWERS, Lina A. Fraser, Emmie A. Madan, Walter S. Appleton, Carrie F. Manice, Julian Appleton, Madan, Dorothy Jean Manice, John M. Bowers, as trustee for Walter S. Appleton, the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CAROLINE A. APPLETON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of December, 1894, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emmie A. Madan and John M. Bowers, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n1-1aw6wTh&d13

SMITH, JAMES W.—Surrogate's Court, County of Kings.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.—To the creditors of said James W. Smith, deceased: Please take notice that Elizabeth H. Smith, the widow of the above-named James W. Smith, deceased, as petitioner, upon her consent, and upon the consent of Sarah A. Jarvis and Mary A. Weeks, being the only next of kin of said James W. Smith, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of Kings, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for letters of administration to be issued to her and to Welcome S. Jarvis and Thomas William Weeks, as co-administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said James W. Smith, deceased, with a limited and modified bond, pursuant to the provisions

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Opinions of Railroad Men on the Passage of the Pooling Bill.

### GENERAL SENTIMENT OF APPROVAL

### If the Bill Becomes a Law, Railroads Will Be Able to Maintain Rates and Business Will Be Benefited.

Railroad men were unanimous yesterday in their expressions of approval of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill to permit the pooling of railway business. There is a general expectation that the bill will become a law.

J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, said: "If the bill becomes a law, both the railroads and the public will derive benefit from it. Such a law will furnish a means for maintaining uniform rates, and will make it possible for the railroads to overcome illegitimate competition which has been the cause of great losses of revenue to the roads within the past few years."

George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, said: "A law permitting pooling will be of inestimable value to the railroads. It will enable them to save many millions without any advance in rates."

Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, said: "The enacting of the Pooling bill into law will make it possible to maintain rates and enforce the other provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act."

Russell Sage, President of the Iowa Central, said: "The passage of the pooling amendments is the most sensible thing that Congress has done since the panic. Such a law will be of great advantage to the railroads and to shippers. It will enable the roads to maintain rates."

John W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, in Chicago, is quoted as saying: "The passage of the Pool bill is a matter of infinite importance both to the railroads and to the country at large. It means the beginning of an era of great prosperity. The railroads now are making few renewals and expenditures on this account; 50 per cent. less than in ordinary times. Return to the pooling system, with good crops next year, will bring the railroads into the market as buyers of materials and equipment. Manufacturers will feel this and business will brighten everywhere."

Washington E. Connor, who is largely interested in several railroads, said: "The Pooling bill is a very good thing. Its enactment into a law will help the railroad situation here, and I think that it will strengthen our American securities abroad."

Frank S. Bond of this city, Vice President of the St. Paul Road, said: "Such a law will do more than any other one thing to secure stability of rates and prevent the large shippers from obtaining lower rates than are given to the small shippers. I do not think it will cause any increase in rates."

### READING OPPOSITION.

#### A Movement Against the Olcott-Earle Plan.

About fifty stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad assembled at 16 Broad Street yesterday afternoon in compliance with a call issued by the Hartshorne committee. R. B. Hartshorne explained at considerable length the object of the meeting, which, in the main, was to consolidate the opposition to the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization.

Isaac L. Rice made a statement, in which he said: "There are three controlling reasons why threats of foreclosure by the Olcott-Earle committee may, in my opinion, be disregarded: First, because it has no intention to foreclose; second, it has no legal standing to foreclose, and, third, because its coupons are paid.

First—That the committee has no intention to foreclose appears from the plan itself, whose object evidently is to secure a waiver of the several general mortgage and income bondholders in favor of the securities which I have contended in court to be junior in lien to third income bonds, such as the Reading Terminal bonds, the Delaware River Terminal bonds, equipment notes, &c. Foreclosure would be destructive of the value of those securities.

Second—But even if the committee intended to foreclose, I cannot believe that any court of equity will permit them to use the bonds deposited with them for that purpose. There is no provision made in the Reading general mortgage to declare the principal due, and foreclosure proceedings can therefore only be brought for the interest in default, but bondholders who have deposited with the Olcott committee have received their interest, and can therefore have no standing in court for foreclosure. A claim is made that the purchase coupons can foreclose, but it is not justified by the mortgage, which does not state that coupon holders, but only bondholders, holding 10 per cent. of the bonds, are in position to foreclose; nor can the Olcott committee and the syndicate which they represent be deemed innocent purchasers for value of those coupons, and therefore ask for a stretch of the mortgage in order to enable them to foreclose, as they purchased those coupons under a contract with the company, for which they obtain 2½ per cent. commission, and it would be unconscionable to allow parties who had no interest in the property to buy themselves into it by means of a contract with the company, and get a commission from the company besides for their purpose in so doing. I do not believe that the honorable financial houses who comprise the syndicate will, for a moment, when the matter is called to their attention, allow themselves to be used for such a purpose.

Third—If all these considerations would not prevail, I claim that, under the contract between the committee and the receivers, the purchasers of the company have, in effect, waived their rights to the payment of interest on them in favor of the charges above mentioned, and as the prospectus announces that the company had earned the interest on those coupons, but used the money for other purposes, the waiver is tantamount to payment of the coupons purchased, leaving at the best to the purchasers a right of subrogation to the rights of the holders of the charges, which had been paid by the money applicable to the payment of the coupons.

Remarks were also made by Henry Clews and others, and a resolution was passed declaring emphatically against the Olcott-Earle plan.

### A LEHIGH VALLEY FIGHT.

#### Organized Opposition to the Re-election of the Present Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The opposition to the present management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has assumed formal shape by the announcement of a committee having been formed to solicit proxies for the annual election for the creation of a new management. The committee names no candidate. It is said that several prominent business as well as financial men of this city have been approached, and are willing to assist them in making the change.

A circular has been prepared by the committee which will be sent to the stockholders as soon as the complete list, which is now being made, is in hand. These stockholders will be asked to give their proxies to the committee so that they can vote them for a new management. The committee consists of John A. Hutchinson, George D. McCreary, William Elwood Speakman, and W. A. Dick of Philadelphia; Samuel H. Hackett of Easton, Penn., and Charles B. Van Nostrand of New-York, each one having been delegated to act in the capacity of receiving agent for those who desire to send their proxies to them.

The circular issued by the committee says, in part: "As is already well known to you, the company, after thirty-five years of successful operation, has been dropped from the list and lost its standing as a dividend payer, and yet we are unable to obtain from the officers of the company proper statements as to the financial condition and prospects of the company. A complete statement of assets and liabilities, to our knowledge, has never been issued, but from the meagre figures reported by the company we find that it has outstanding a large floating debt.

"We pass no opinion on the conduct of the present management. Comment is unnecessary, so long as you are face to face with the salient facts that the company pays no dividends and barely earns its fixed charges. The forceful eloquence of such pregnant results teaches its own humiliating lesson, and imposes the imperative necessity of prompt and concerted action for the defense of your vested rights and the protection of your property interests."

### TRUNK-LINE AFFAIRS.

#### The Executive Committee Discusses Passenger Matters.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing matters relating to passenger traffic, both east-bound and west-bound. The agreement made in Buffalo recently to restore rates on east-bound business and cease the payment of commissions after Jan. 1 did not include some of the Eastern lines. It is deemed desirable that all the lines should work in harmony; therefore an effort will be made to induce the present outsiders to come in under the agreement.

Propositions are also under consideration to form a similar agreement applicable to west-bound passenger traffic. The Executive Committee decided to refer the whole matter to the Presidents, and Commissioner Goddard will call a meeting of those distinguished gentlemen within ten days.

Following are the names of the members of the Executive Committee who attended yesterday's meeting: Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President New-York Central; Frank Thomson, First Vice President Pennsylvania; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway; Orland Smith, First Vice President Baltimore and Ohio; J. D. Layng, General Manager West Shore; J. B. Garrett, Vice President Lehigh Valley; W. S. Sloan, Vice President Lackawanna; J. Lowrey Bell, General Traffic Manager Jersey Central, and J. C. Anderson, General Freight and Passenger Agent Ontario and Western.

#### Suit Against the Florida Central.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—Charles L. Bucki of New-York, Vice President of the Yellow Pine Company of that city, appeared in the United States District Court here to-day as plaintiff in a suit against the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway Company, to recover $50,000 paid by the old firm of L. Bucki & Son in excess of freight charges. The parties had a contract, under which a certain rebate was to be paid by the railroad company, but it was never paid.

The company sets up the defense that the laws of Florida at that time forbade the payment of rebates, but it admits the contract. Col. H. R. Duval, President of the Florida Central and Peninsular Company, was in the courtroom to-day, with his chief counsel.

#### New Electric Road in Kingston.

KINGSTON,, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The opening of the Colonial City Electric Railroad was celebrated in this city to-night by a great public demonstration. A car filled with representative merchants was run over the upper portion of the line at 7:30 o'clock. In Wall and Main Streets many stores were illuminated, and dozens of barrels were burned. In the car, which was brilliantly illuminated, Goeller's band made the run like a triumphal procession. The road has but three cars. An injunction procured by the West Shore Railroad prevents its tracks being crossed, and the new road will be operated in two sections for the present.

#### Leave to Issue Certificates.

Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued an order granting the petition of Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, for leave to issue receiver's certificates or debentures in gold-bearing interest at the rate of not more than 5 per cent., and to sell or dispose of said debentures at not less than the par value thereof.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Presidents Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, H. B. Plant of the Plant system, William P. Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Line, H. Walters of the Atlantic Coast Line, and H. R. Duval of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, Vice President Jenkins of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, and Receiver Comer of the Georgia Central met in Savannah last Tuesday and appointed a committee to make arrangements concerning Florida freight traffic.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Traffic Association was held in Chicago yesterday. The committee was to ed to settle matters referred to it by the freight and passenger committees, in case they are unable to handle them themselves. H. B. Ledyard was elected permanent Chairman, and Commissioner G. R. Blanchard Secretary.

—In the United States Circuit Court in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, the Union Trust Company of New-York entered a motion for the appointment of a new receiver for the Toledo, Kansas City and St. Louis (Clover Leaf) and the sale of the property. Samuel R. Callaway is the present receiver. Argument on the motion was set for Jan. 3.

—Locomotives have been constructed at the Pennsylvania's shops at Altoona which are said to be capable of hauling a train of four vestibuled Pullman cars, two day coaches, a combination car, and the locomotive tender at a speed of 100 miles an hour. These engines weigh 125,800 pounds, and cost about $90,000 each.

—There was recorded in the County Register's office, in Newark, yesterday, a real estate and chattel mortgage given by the Union Traction Company of Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York City. The mortgage is dated Nov. 26, and is for $1,000,000.

—Engineers have started from Lula, Ga., to survey a line to Cleveland, Dahlonega, and on through the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 110 miles. The scheme is backed by Northern capitalists and by Messrs. Baldwin & Co. of Savannah.

—Committees of the Central Traffic Association and the Western Freight Association met in Detroit on Tuesday and agreed upon a uniform division of rates and traffic interchange between Eastern and Western lines.

—Two electric trolley cars were run over the Harrison line, in Newark, N. J., for the first time Tuesday night. The trip was in the nature of an experiment, and the cars will not be run regularly for some time.

—About five-sixths of the large blocks of reduced-rate tickets from Buffalo to New-York, issued by the Lehigh Valley Road some time ago, have been redeemed by that company.

—Solon Humphreys has just returned from a trip over the Wabash Railroad, and says that the property is in first-class condition.

—Receivers Walker, McCook, and Wilson of the Atchison system are inspecting portions of that system in Kansas and Texas.

—George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, has returned to New-York from his Southwestern trip.

—The American Association of General Baggage Agents will meet at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Jan. 16.

—Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is in New-York.

#### Kiernan Convicted of Larceny.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 12.—Thomas J. Kiernan of Whitestone was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree in the Queens County Court to-day before Judge Garretson. Kiernan was formerly a salesman for the grocery firm of A. C. Fitzpatrick & Co. of Hudson Street, New-York. The firm accused him of collecting and retaining nearly $7,000. The charge on which he was convicted was the retaining of $221 that he collected from James L. Cain of Flushing.

### NEW-JERSEY SHIPYARD LEASE

#### The Crescent Iron Works Plant Turned Over to a Former Superintendent of the Cramps.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 12.—The lease of the Crescent Iron Works shipyard, at Elizabethport, for five years, to Lewis Nixon, late Superintendent of the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, was signed to-day in that city. Miller F. Moore, senior member of the Elizabethport firm, went to Philadelphia for that purpose.

The Crescent yard was started in 1890, and the following steel vessels were built there: Villa de Paltzada, a tugboat for service in Mexico; the ferryboat Cincinnati, and tug Palmyra, for the Central Railroad; a lighter and two big tugs for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; the practice cruiser Bancroft and lighthouse tender Maple for the Federal Government, and the handsome and swift schooner Emerald for J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the New-Jersey Central. This was the last boat built at the yard. The Moore Company bid on other Government contracts, but were not successful, and a year ago the plant was closed, owing to lack of orders.

Shortly after Mr. Nixon began negotiations for its lease, but the details were not practically settled until Nov. 29, when he was last in this city.

It was understood that the matter should be kept secret until the lease had been signed, but it leaked out in Philadelphia. The Moores do not know whether Mr. Nixon has any contract on which to begin work, but think he has not.

The shipyard was about one-fifth of their entire plant at Elizabethport. It has a water front of 400 feet on the Kills, with twenty feet of water at high tide.

### NARRAGANSETT BAY DEFENSES

#### The Torpedo Casemate at Fort Adams Is Practically Completed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12.—The torpedo defense of Narragansett Bay, planned some months ago, is about completed, and ready for equipment, the last stage of its development, the torpedo casemate at Fort Adams, being practically done. Dutch Island is another stronghold, and it has long been ready for fortifying. Torpedo mines in both the main and west entrances to the harbor are to have connection by wire with the casemate on shore, and the mines may thus be exploded singly or in sections, those within the casemate having perfect protection from the enemy.

The plans also call for mortar batteries and modern guns, which are now in process of manufacture. The next Congress will be asked for funcs for the construction of a mortar battery for Narragansett Bay similar to the one already set for Boston's defense. Foundations for such a battery for this bay may be begun at a very early date. The mortars to be used are of the new breech-loading kind.

While it is proposed to have the defenses ready, the mines, of course, will not be set unless there is actual need of them.

The fortification of Narragansett Bay with the wealth of army and naval facilities within its boundaries, is regarded as a most important matter. Its development upon the lines prepared will render it a veritable stronghold.

### POLICEMEN ACCUSED OF PLAYING CARDS

#### Admit a Pack Was on the Table, but Do Not Know Whence It Came.

Capt. Price of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station appeared as complainant before Commissioner Murray at Police Headquarters yesterday against Policemen Wertzfelder, Parker, and King of his command, whom he accused of playing cards in their section room.

The Captain stated that while making an inspection of the station house one night last week he came upon the policemen sitting around a table, upon which King had just laid a pack of cards. He presumed they had been indulging in a game, contrary to the rules of the department, and so made a complaint against them.

Each of the policemen denied having played cards. They admitted the presence of the table and the deck of cards in the room. The defendants could not explain how the cards got in the room.

"Perhaps they fell through the skylight," remarked the Commissioner, as he closed the case.

#### A Mighty Big Hailstone.

The most destructive hailstorms on record have occurred in India. There is a legendary story to the effect that in the reign of Tippoo Sahib there fell at Seringapatam a hailstone as big as an elephant, which took three days to melt! The possible germ of truth in this yarn may have been the falling of a number of large stones in succession into a hole, where they may have frozen into one mass.—Chambers's Journal.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Dec. 12.—Prof. Austin, Principal of the Lincoln School, is accused of brutally beating Buela Smith, aged sixteen, his pupil. It is said he beat her with a belt rope and pulled out tufts of her hair. Then he threw her down and jumped on the girl's breast, breaking four ribs and producing internal injuries from which it is feared she will die.

Fort Madison, Iowa, Dec. 12.—In tearing down an old building at Franklin, Iowa, Otto Webber found a cornerstone which contained a tin box holding $10,000 in Lee County railroad bonds, payable to Nathan McCullough, who died sixteen years ago. They are in good condition and worth many thousand dollars.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—Herbert L. Doggett, son of the senior member of the Doggett Dry Goods Company, shot and killed himself this morning. Doggett was a member of the law firm of Doggett & Rosensweig and was one of the most prominent young men of the city. He had been drinking heavily.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 12.—In the Court of Sessions to-day, Henry O. Simmons was sentenced to Clinton Prison for three years and eight months for burglary. Simmons was at one time editor and publisher of a Coxsackie newspaper, and was for fifteen months a Justice of the Peace.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Samuel Cronk of 90 Paterson Street attempted suicide with laudanum last night, because she believed that her husband was unfaithful to her. Doctors saved her life, but she declares that she will repeat the attempt.

Bradford, Penn., Dec. 12.—Andrew Jeutter, an oil producer, committed suicide at his home, in Gillmore, this morning, by shooting himself with a shotgun.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 12.—The jury to-day found William Taylor, who killed Squire Doty, guilty of murder in the first degree. The execution will take place within thirty days.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

#### Army.

—The following changes of recruiting officers are made: Lieut. James B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., relieving Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Sickel will report to his regiment, Fort Riley, Kan.

—The transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry are: Lieut. William P. Jackson, from Company C to Company K; Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, from Company K to Company G; Lieut. Harrison J. Price, from Company G to Company C.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry, three months' extension; Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, twenty-one days; Col. Daingerfield Parker, Eighteenth Infantry, one month.

—Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Quartermaster General, will relieve Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis, during his absence on leave.

#### Navy.

—Assistant Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear has been detached from duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and ordered to the Mare Island yard.

—Lieut. J. J. Knapp has been ordered to examination for promotion Dec. 17.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Not Good Bidding for Suburban Lots Yesterday.

### PRICES LOW AND NOT MANY SOLD

### Some New Business Buildings to Take the Place of Older Structures—The Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the College of Pharmacy property, 209 to 213 East Twenty-third Street, hitherto reported in The New-York Times. The purchasers are the Cass Realty Corporation, who will build a fireproof steel-skeleton six-story business structure on the site. Ground will be broken at once, and the building will be ready for occupancy on May 1 next. Elevators, electric lights, and plate-glass fronts for the stores will be some of the features of the new building.

The purchaser of the southeast corner of Spring and Wooster Streets is Mr. Frank A. Sertz, who will, beginning Feb. 1, 1895, tear down the old buildings and erect a seven-story business edifice on the site.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer offered, by direction of the assignee of Benjamin W. Hitchcock, 471 lots at Palisades Park, N. J. The attendance was not good, perhaps owing to the weather, and the bidding was without spirit. Only twenty-eight lots were disposed of, for a total of $2,975, when the auctioneer, after consulting with the assignee, withdrew the other lots. In price the lots ranged from $75 to $195 each.

Mr. Bryan N. Kennelly held a continuation sale yesterday afternoon of lots and cottages belonging to the Stebbins estate, situated at New-Brighton, S. I. He sold thirty-two lots and two cottages, with plots, for a total of $15,705. Lots on First Street sold for from $300 to $410 each. A cottage, with plot, on the same street, sold for $3,925, and another adjoining for $2,875. Lots on Second Street went at from $210 to $300 each. Lots on York Terrace sold at from $350 to $460, the latter being a corner. A plot of six lots, extending from Stebbins Avenue to York Terrace, with an old dwelling, sold at $2,100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $3,600, to the plaintiff, George Ehret, the lease of 125 and 127 Park Row, east side, 131.6 feet north of New Chambers Street, 30 by 64.6 feet, three-story brick store building. At $6,000 he sold under foreclosure to John Haffen, two plots, one hatchet-shaped, on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, 83.79 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 170 by 169.15 by 138.10 by 126, and the other, connecting with it on the north side of Freeman Street, 100 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 97.63 by 101.93 by 62.52 by 91.37.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition to John H. Schriver, at $13,600, the four-story brick tenement 238 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 24.10½ by 98.9. To A. Bendheim, at $25,300, he sold the four-story brick store building 1,402 Third Avenue, west side, 132 feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 90. To Frank Green, at $13,600, he sold the three-story frame house 457 Ninth Avenue, west side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100.

Mr. W. W. Fogg sold under foreclosure, at $33,740, to William Kesselman, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the northwest corner of Ridge and Delancey Streets, 51.10 by 41.4 by 48 by 41.4.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold to C. J. Garvey, at $6,100, the leasehold of 539 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenement and two-story brick stable in rear. He also sold to William Nelson, at $22,350, the four-story brownstone dwelling 5 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 136.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.3 by 100.8½ by 25 by 17.8½ by jog 8.1½ by 88. The property at Greenwich and Albany Streets was withdrawn.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725 respectively.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett referee, 62 Baxter Street, west side, 50 feet south of Franklin, 25 by 56.10 by 25 by 58.6, six-story brick tenement, leasehold. Due on judgment, $6,750; on prior mortgage, $3,000.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Charles E. Lydecker referee, plot on West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, extending through to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 199.10, two and four story brick factory of Manhattan Worsted Mills, machinery, &c.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Franklin Bien, referee, 2,366 and 2,368 Second Avenue, east side, beginning 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25.5 and 25.3 by 71 respectively, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, on each, $14,550.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, David Thomson referee, 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,825.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for L. Worth, 76 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, at about $16,000.

J. B. Johnson has sold for Watkins Brothers, 433 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a three-story, basement, and cellar brownstone-front dwelling, 18.6 by 52 by 112.6, at about $17,000, to John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, who will soon occupy it.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 74 Monroe Street, by Paulina Aronowitz of 312 Madison Street, seven-story brick building; cost, $20,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Eightieth Street, by Noble & Gauss of 359 Columbus Avenue, four five-story and basement brick flats; cost, $80,000.

No. 253 East Third Street, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and stores, by August Riedeman; cost, $850.

No. 82 Elm Street, alterations to three-story and attic brick dwelling and store, by Mary Tobin; cost, $2,500.

Southwest corner of Washington and Bank Streets, alterations to two-story brick warehouse and stable, by American Distributing Company, lessees; cost, $500.

No. 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling, by William Clark; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,815 Morris Avenue, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by Mary A. White; cost, $100.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold under foreclosure, at $8,500 each, the ten four-story brick houses 553 to 571 Warren Street, beginning 125 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100, to the Metropolitan life Insurance Company, plaintiff. To the Bushwick Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiffs, he sold at $2,500 the three-story frame dwelling 1,881 Greene Avenue, northwest side, 25 feet southwest of Irving Avenue, 25 by 83.7 by 25.0¾ by 84.9½.

Mr. William Cole sold, under foreclosure, at $5,900, to Grace C. Taber, two plots, one 200 by 100 on the west side of Albany Avenue, extending from Collins to Williams Street, and the other irregular, about 180 by 200, at Troy Avenue and Williams and Collins Streets.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Robert Brown, at $850, the two-story frame building 89 Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100. To Christiana Kramer, at $7,100, he sold the three-story brick store building at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, 20 by 65.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Howard Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two-story brick homeopathic dispensary and dwelling, 46 by 90, $6,000; Central Homeopathic Dispensary, owner.

Broadway, northwest corner of Gates Avenue, two-story building for stores, offices, and meeting rooms, 78 by 76 by 32.7½, $7,000; August L. Viemeister, owner.

Eastern Parkway, northeast corner of Christopher Street, two-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 85, $3,500; M. Schneider, owner.

Cozine Avenue, southeast corner of Essex Street, story frame market house, 28 by 36, $1,000; Scholl Brothers, owners.

Pacific Street, north side, 100 feet east of Saratoga Avenue, eleven two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families each, 78.2 by 40 each, $2,000; B. A. Buchar, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

2D AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 26.4x98.6; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter..... $1

125TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Mary Vibberts to John Cotter..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Anna E. Lyon to Judson S. Todd..... 10

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Anna E. Lyon to Judson S. Todd..... 10

CONVENT AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; James G. Wallace and wife to Jessie C. Pierrez..... 1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; James G. Wallace and wife to William J. Van Pelt, Jr. 1

129TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, runs n to 130th St, 25 ft on each street; Leopold Kahn to Alex Kahn. 70,000

COLUMBUS or Convent Av, n e corner of 126th St, 25x75; August Jacob and wife to Herman Huber.... 34,000

INTERIOR LOT, 25 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 70 ft s of 163d St, runs s w 12x s e 14.7x n e 12x14; Patrick J. Owens and wife to Jennie Doernberg..... 13,400

TIFFANY ST, e s, 32 ft n of 167th St, irregular; Wooster Beach and wife to Willard P. Beach and another..... 3,500

TREMONT AV, 688 and 692; Denis Mullins to Mary E. Mullins and others..... 1

BEAVER ST, 3, one-twenty-fourth part; Edward P. Whitney to George F. Lockwood..... 2,600

WILLETT ST, 64; Flora Turner to John T. A. Brennan, exchange of property and..... 1

GREENWICH AV, 39, one-half part; Albert I. Sire and wife to Meyer L. Sire..... 1

ABINGDON SQUARE, 14, one-half part; same to same..... 1

9TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 61.8x26.1x68.11; William Rosendorf and another to Minnie Glotzer..... 16,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 27th St, 24.8x95; Peter J. McCoy and wife to Friedrich Heimsoth..... 1

18TH ST, 29 West; Bella Warnstadt to William Wetterer..... 40,000

29TH ST, 119 West; Herman Wronkow and wife to William P. Dixon. 16,750

WEST END AV, e s, 100 ft n of 72d St, 27.8x100; Catherine Chesebro Chesebrough and wife to Mary S. Bowen..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Bowen to Virginie Jaros..... 28,500

55TH ST, 240 West; William P. Austin to Maria Austin..... 1

40TH ST, 231 West; Andrew and Hugh Donohue to Alexander Moore. 12,000

53D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.5; Union Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York to the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..... 47,000

118TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 50x irregular; William H. and James Bingham and wives to John L. Speroni..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 457.6 ft w of Park Av, 67.6x100.11; Edward P. Steers and wife to Lewis E. Storms..... 27,000

128TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Minnie Glotzer to William and Daniel Rosendorf..... 32,000

110TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 135x100.11; Ambia Boody to Thomas Mackellar..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25 x100.11; Joseph P. McGovern and wife to Franklin G. Palmer..... 8,500

### Recorded Mortgages.

CARNEY, Charles T., and others to Margaret Beck; s s of 56th St, 209.10 ft w of 6th Av, 1 years..... $15,000

BIERSACK, Christian, and wife to Sophia Gruenstein; 407 Cherry St, installments..... 3,000

SAME to Karrick Riggs; same property, 5 years..... 14,000

BINGHAM, William, and others to H. S. Todd; s s of 118th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 5,000

BRADY, James B., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of Columbus Av and 70th St, 2 years..... 35,000

BARTLETT, Edward T., trustee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 82 to 88 Fulton St, 1 year..... 50,000

COTTER, John, and wife to J. S. Todd; s s of 125th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 36,000

DAIKER, George, and wife to W. Fiske; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 48.5 ft n of 145th St, notes..... 3,000

ENGELBERG, Louisa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 71st St, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 6,000

FRIEDMAN, Hanie, and another to John Rottkamp; 29 Pitt St, installments..... 3,500

HUBER, Louisa to Katz Botty; s s of Monroe St, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 2 years..... 1,000

KANE, Richard W., and another to the New-England Brownstone Company; w s of Rider Av, 968 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LYNCH, Angus, to Mary L. Donnelly, executrix; s e corner of West End Av and 86th St, 2 years..... 15,000

MONAGHAN, Susan A., and another to Sarah Jackson; n w corner of Washington Av and Finlay St, 4 years..... 500

MAY, Adam, and wife to the American Savings Bank; s s of 153d St, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years. 5,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Frederick Heimsoth; n e corner of White and Church Sts, 2 years..... 10,000

PEGG, Charles T., and others to Henry Wiener; n s of 83d St, 225.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.. 18,000

SAME to Augustus F. Holly; n s of 83d St, 265.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 6,000

PATCH, Sarah E., to James A. Bruen; n s of 98th St, 184.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

PLATH, Ernst, to Mary E. Parsons; w s of Chrystie St, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year..... 17,000

PYNE, Hannah C., and others to Aurelia Lindo, guardian; 338 Water St, 1 year..... 2,500

ROSENDORF, William, and another to Minnie Glotzer; s s of 128th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years.... 2,000

RANHOFER, Charles, to F. R. Coudert and another, trustees; n e corner of West End Av and 98th St, 3 years..... 32,000

RUNK, Abby, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Bathgate Av, 200 ft s of 183d St, 1 year..... 6,000

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY to Florence G. Vernam; n s of 14th St, 42 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 12,500

STORMS, Lewis E., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 119th St, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SILBERMAN, Rebecca, and Annie Bernstein; 125 Goerck St, 3 years.. 1,700

SMITH, H. Ives, and wife, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 87th St, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, three mortgages, 3 years..... 53,000

WIGGIN, Frederick, and wife, to Jules Blanc; s s of 73d St, 231 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WIDMAYER, Adeline, to W. B. Matteson; 166 West 72d St, 2 years... 2,500

WETTERER, William, to Bella Warnstadt; 29 West 18th St, 1 year 10,000

WINSTON, Gustavus S., and wife, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s s of 39th St, 340 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

WAGNER, Albert, and wife, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 59th St, 140 ft e of Madison Av, secures loan..... 10,000

ZABINSKI, Joseph, and wife, to John A. Aspinwall; e s of Eldridge St, lot 847, map Delancey estate, installments..... 22,000

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

5TH AV and 114th St, n w corner; Orrin D. Person against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor.. $1,544

SAME PROPERTY; New-York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against same owner and contractor. 1,270

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Orrin D. Person against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... 296

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; same against same. 311

BROADWAY and Rector St, s w corner; John Huebner against Orlando B. Potter, owner; Adam Gourley, contractor..... 14

SAME PROPERTY; John Eckstein against same..... 14

WEST END AV, 207; New-York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Margaret K. Douglass, owner; James S. Douglass, agent.. 40

### The Decline of Old Rome.

The decline of the Roman Empire, as a French writer has observed, might be admirably expressed by a transposition of the phrases in Corneille's line:

Un grand destin commence, un grand destin s'achève.

Gibbon, quite consistently, was only concerned with the fact that Rome's destiny and warfare were accomplished. He mourned over the fact as he narrated it, and yet he is constantly taken to task by the moderns for not having joyously chanted the advent of those other great destinies which arose on the ruins of all that he most admired and cherished!—The Athenaeum.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. M. |
| Sun rises | 7:16 | Sun sets | 4:33 |
| Moon rises | 5:11 | | |

#### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 7:38 | 8:13 | 1:19 | 2:08 |
| Governors Island | 8:08 | 8:28 | 1:54 | 2:38 |
| Hell Gate | 9:56 | 10:21 | 3:22 | 4:06 |

#### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 13.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Fulda, Genoa | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| State of Nebraska, Glasgow | | 11:00 A. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| FRIDAY, DEC. 14. | | |
| Yemassee, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| SATURDAY, DEC. 15. | | |
| Adriatic, Kingston

# PROGRESS OF THE REFORM

## Carl Schurz on the Condition of the Civil Service.

## THE SPOILS SYSTEM AND ITS EVILS

### Interesting Addresses at the Annual Convention of the National Civil Service Reform League.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The National Civil Service Reform League convened in this city at the rooms of the Commerce Club at 11 o'clock to-day. A distinguished gathering of representatives from all over the country was present. The first meeting was one of the General and Executive Committees, which elected officers and a new Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Four new associations were added to the league—Washington, Cornell University, Harvard, and Williams College.

Among the prominent men present were the following: F. L. Siddons, Washington; Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission; Charles Richardson, Vice President of the National Municipal League; Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, R. H. Dana of Boston, ex-Senator W. D. Foulke of Richmond, Ind.; John A. Gano of Cincinnati, President of the National Board of Trade; Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis, Herman Justi, President of the National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.; George W. Jolly, ex-United States District Attorney of Kentucky; C. H. Gregory of Madison, Wis.; Prof. E. J. James of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, H. A. Richmond of Buffalo, William Potts of Farmington, Conn., Secretary of the National League; Silas W. Burt of New-York, Frederick W. Hollis of Yonkers, Charles B. White of Buffalo, Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, George McAveny of New-York, William G. Low of Brooklyn, and William A. Akin of Norwich, Conn.

The following associations are affiliated with the league and are represented at this meeting: City Vigilance League of New-York, National Association of Letter Carriers, New-York Reform Club, the Civic Federation of Chicago, National Board of Trade, Municipal League of Pennsylvania, Municipal League of Milwaukee, and Massachusetts Reform Club.

The old members of the Executive Committee were all re-elected, with the exception of Fred W. Whitridge of New-York and William M. Montgomery of Philadelphia. These two yielded to Richard Watson Gilder of New-York and Charles Richardson of Philadelphia. The President and Vice Presidents will not be elected till to-morrow.

The rooms of the Commerce Club, in the Auditorium Building, were crowded this afternoon when President Carl Schurz called to order the annual convention of the league. Among those present were Richard H. Dana of Boston, Herbert Welch of Philadelphia, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, J. C. Alton of Jamestown, N. Y., and William A. Aiken of Connecticut. The attendance was largely increased by members of the Anti-Spoils League of New-York and of Good Government Clubs from many cities.

President Schurz introduced as the first speaker Herbert Welch of Philadelphia, who read a lengthy paper on "The Influence of the Spoils Idea upon the Government of American Cities." After dwelling upon the defects of municipal administration in Philadelphia, Mr. Welch said:

The influence of the spoils idea upon municipal government in Philadelphia and upon politics in Pennsylvania simply illustrates its influence everywhere throughout the country. We are not sinners above all others, bad though our condition is. If in American politics public office is to be degraded from the position of a sacred trust in which an alert and exacting public sentiment should ever guard, to that of a prize open to the strongest and the least scrupulous, just such a dangerous state of affairs as I have sketched in Philadelphia, and which is general throughout the country, must continue.

At the conclusion of Mr. Welch's address, President John W. Ela of the Chicago League extended to the delegates a hearty welcome on behalf of the local civil service reformers, and told of the progress of the movement in Chicago. President Ela assured the delegates that at the next municipal election in Chicago the successful candidates would be nominees of the Civil Service Reform League and the Civic Federation.

Loud and prolonged applause greeted the introduction of Mayor C. P. Walbridge of St. Louis, who spoke upon the municipal reform movement, as viewed by a city official, and entered upon an exhaustive review of the merit system in appointment to office. Mayor Walbridge said it was a common error of the American people to compare the municipal management of American cities with that of European cities, when, as a matter of fact, they possessed no points in common. The Mayor concluded his address with a warm tribute to the memory of George William Curtis, to whose energy, he said, was due the present high standing of the organization.

The afternoon session closed with a paper by C. B. Wilby of Cincinnati on "Municipal Reform Impossible Under the Spoils System." Mr. Wilby took as an example the Tammany ring in New-York and its overthrow at the recent elections.

### The Report of President Schurz.

The chief event of the evening session was the report of Carl Schurz, President of the league. Mr. Schurz's address was long and exhaustive, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part:

What civil-service reform demands, is simply that the business part of the Government shall be carried on in a sound, business-like manner. This seems so obviously reasonable that among people of common sense there should be no two opinions about it. And the condition of things to be reformed is so obviously unreasonable, so flagrantly absurd and vicious, that we should not believe it could possibly exist among sensible people, had we not become accustomed to its existence among ourselves.

The spoils system, that practice which turns public offices, high and low, from public trusts into objects of prey and booty for the victorious party, may without extravagance of language be called one of the greatest crimes in our history, if not the greatest. In the whole catalogue of our ills there is none more dangerous to the vitality of our free institutions. It tends to divert our whole political life from its true aims. It teaches men to seek something else in politics than the public good. It puts mercenary selfishness as the motive power for political action in the place of public spirit, and organizes that selfishness into a dominant political force.

It attracts to active party politics the worst elements of our population, and with them crowds out the best. It transforms political parties from associations of patriotic citizens, formed to serve a public cause, into bands of mercenaries using a cause to serve them. It perverts party contests from contentions of opinion into scrambles for plunder. By stimulating the mercenary spirit it promotes the corrupt use of money in party contests and in elections. It takes the leadership of political organizations out of the hands of men fit to be leaders of opinion and workers for high aims, and turns it over to the organizers and leaders of bands of political marauders. It creates the boss and the machine, putting the boss into the place of the statesman, and the despotism of the machine into the place of an organized public opinion.

It converts the public office holder, who should be the servant of the people, into the servant of a party or of an influential politician extorting from him time and work which should belong to the public, and money which he receives from the public for public service. It corrupts his sense of duty by making him understand that his obligation to his party or his political patron is equal, if not superior, to his obligation to the public interest, and that his continuance in office does not depend on his fidelity to duty. It debauches his honesty by seducing him to use the opportunities of his office to indemnify himself for the burdens forced upon him as a party slave. It undermines in all directions the discipline of the public service.

It falsifies our constitutional system. It leads to the usurpation, in a large measure, of the executive power of appointment by members of the legislative branch, substituting their irresponsible views of personal or party interest for the judgment as to the public good, and the sense of responsibility of the Executive. It subjects those who exercise the appointing power, from the President of the United States down, to the intrusion of hordes of office hunters and their patrons, who rob them of the time and strength they should devote to the public interest. It has already killed two of our Presidents—one, the first Harrison, by worry, and the other, Garfield, by murder; and more recently it has killed a Mayor in Chicago and a Judge in Tennessee.

It degrades our Senators and Representatives in Congress to the contemptible position of office brokers, and even of mere agents of office brokers, making the business of dickering about spoils as weighty to them as their duties as legislators. It introduces the patronage as an agency of corrupt influence between the Executive and the Legislature. It serves to obscure the criminal character of bribery by treating bribery with offices as a legitimate practice. It thus reconciles the popular mind to practices essentially corrupt, and thereby debauches the popular sense of right and wrong in politics. It keeps in high political places, to the exclusion of better men, persons whose only ability consists in holding a personal following by adroit manipulation of the patronage. It has thus sadly lowered the standard of statesmanship in public position, compared with the high order of ability displayed in all other walks of life.

It does more than anything else to turn our large municipalities into sinks of corruption, to render Tammany Halls possible, and to make of the police force here and there a protector of crime and a terror to those whose safety it is to guard. It exposes us to the scandalous spectacle of its periodical spoils carnivals, to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind, promoting among our own people the growth of serious doubts as to the practicability of democratic institutions on a great scale, and in an endless variety of ways it introduces into our political life more elements of demoralization, debasement, and decadence than any other agency of evil I know of, aye, perhaps more than all other agencies of evil combined.

### Fallacies of the Spoils System.

That the Government will not work satisfactorily unless all its officers and employes are in political harmony with the ruling party is also one of those superstitions which some estimable people have not yet been able to shake off. While they sternly resist the argument that there is no Democratic and no Republican way of sorting letters, or of collection of taxes, or of treating of Indians, as theoretical moonshine, their belief must have received a rude shock by the conduct of the last three National Administrations, including the present one.

When in 1885, after twenty-four years of Republican ascendancy, the Democrats came into power, President Cleveland determined that, as a general rule, officers holding places covered by the four-year-term law should, if they had conducted themselves irreproachably, be permitted to serve out their four-year terms. How strictly this rule was adhered to I will not now inquire. At any rate, it was adhered to in a great many cases. Many Republican office holders, under that four-year rule, remained in place one, two, or three years under the Democratic Administration. President Harrison, succeeding Mr. Cleveland, followed a similar rule, although to a less extent. And now President Cleveland again does the same. Not only did we have during his first term the startling spectacle of the great Post Office of New-York City remaining in the hands of a Postmaster who was not a Democrat, but recently of the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, once considered the most important political office in the country, being left for a year or more in possession of a Republican.

It is clear the Presidents who acted thus did not believe that the public interest required their officers or the Government to be in harmony with the party in power. On the contrary, they thought that the public interest was served by keeping efficient officers in their places, for a considerable time at least, although they were not in such harmony. And no doubt all sensible people admit that the common weal did not suffer therefrom. The theory of the necessity of political accord between the administrative officers of the Government and the party in power has thus been thoroughly exploded by actual practice and experience. Being obliged to admit this, candid men, it is to be hoped, will go a step further in their reasoning. If those two Presidents were right in thinking that the public welfare was served by keeping meritorious officers not belonging to the ruling party in place until they had served four years, is it not wrong to deprive the country of the services of such men, made especially valuable by their accumulative experience, after the training of their skill, by turning them out at the lapse of the four years? If it was for the public interest to keep them so long, is it not against the public interest not to keep them longer?

This observance of the four-year-term law has the great merit of conclusively demonstrating, from the point of view of the public interest, the utter absurdity and viciousness of the law itself. And I fervently hope that the repeal of the law will before long follow this demonstration.

### Patronage as a Party Power.

A kindred question is whether party government can be carried on, and more especially whether the Administration can get along with Congress, without the use of the patronage. A discussion of this subject among civil service reformers not long ago attracted wide attention. Mr. Josiah Quincy, as First Assistant Secretary of State, having the Consular appointments in charge, had, during the first months of the present Administration, made an almost clean sweep of that branch of the service, removing Republican officials from Consulships and placing Democrats in their places with unprecedented vivacity. When speaking of Mr. Quincy's doings, I do not mean to ignore the President's responsibility in authorizing what was done; but Mr. Quincy, bearing the reputation of a friend of reform, was the official adviser and became the defender of it. I speak of him as such. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club he explained his conduct, which had greatly shocked his friends, saying that the personnel of the service had been decidedly improved by the changes made, taken as a whole, and that the methods of making appointments outside of the scope of the civil service law could not be suddenly changed by any Administration so as to conform to the ideas of advanced civil service reformers without almost disrupting the political party which it represents, and destroying its influence with Congress. This is, as I understand, Mr. Quincy's own statement of the case.

I am sure I do him no injustice when I say that, in order to avoid the danger of following the ideas of the advanced civil service reformers, he followed the practice of the most advanced spoilsmen; for no spoilsman in that office has ever turned over the Consular Service from one party to the other with greater thoroughness and dispatch. Nor am I doing him injustice in saying that he defends his course upon the exact grounds upon which professional spoilsmen in his position have always defended theirs; that the service was improved by the changes made—they always say that—and that the harmony of the party and the interests of the Administration required those changes—which they always say, too. In all this Mr. Quincy and the spoilsmen agree. For when Mr. Quincy speaks of not "disrupting the party" and of "preserving the influence of the Administration with Congress," it means, stripped of euphonious circumlocution, simply this, that he took Consulships from Republicans and gave them to Democrats to hold the party together by feeding it with patronage, and to win for the Administration the votes of members of Congress by giving them Consulships for their friends and supporters. This is clear.

Looking at the matter not from the moral point of view, but from that of practical politics—what has been accomplished? Has, in point of fact, all this manipulation of the patronage saved the party from disruption, and has it given the Administration smooth sailing in Congress? In the light of recent events it may have dawned upon Mr. Quincy that he would have not only served his country better, but also his party, and the Administration, had he been less afraid of the ideas of advanced civil service reformers, and had he bent all his talents and energies to the task of giving the country a Consular Service in the highest degree fitted to minister to the wants of American commerce, and to do honor to the American name abroad, by preserving and encouraging all that was good in the Consular force then existing, by weeding out only what was bad, and by devising the best possible methods for ascertaining not the political claims or influence, but the character and business qualifications of the applicants for vacant places. Had he done this, his party would certainly not be more defeated than it now is; the Administration would not have had more trouble with Congress than it has had, but both would stand before the country in a position far more desirable than they do. Let us hope that after such a proof of its practical futility, as well as its bad morals, this exhibition of the old spoils methods in the Consular department, as it was the worst, may also have been the last.

As to the general policy, I have had opportunities for observing events under no fewer than ten Administrations, and I have never known the patronage to be extensively used for the purpose of pushing a policy by winning votes in Congress, without giving the Administration concerned far more trouble than influence, and without making for it more enemies than friends. It may capture the support of a man here and there, but it will always in a larger circle stir up jealousy, heartburnings, and bitterness, and it will go to stimulate the mercenary spirit in Congress that at last the Administration can hardly obtain any support for anything without paying for it at the expense of its conscience and its honor.

### The Merit System Described.

For a place in the administrative part of the Government, not the mere henchman of some party leader or committee, but he who proves himself better qualified for the duties of the office than his competitors; for the Consular Service not a mere political drummer or a man who has put some member of Congress under political obligation, but he who proves himself especially well versed in commercial affairs and law, and in command of the other necessary equipments for the performance of Consular duty; for the police force, not a mere graduate of a whisky shop, whom some party boss or ward heeler wishes to wield the police club, but he who is found in point of moral character, as well as mental and physical qualifications, to be a person of superior fitness for the duties of a policeman; and for promotion in the service, not the mere favorite of some political magnate or of his wife or daughter, but he who has shown that he deserves that promotion by superior capacity, efficiency, and fidelity to duty! This is what it means to take public functions out of politics. And this is the merit system. This is civil service reform.

Its methods are as simple as the principle itself, and their efficacy has been proved by experience. It has long passed the stage of mere experiment. Since the enactment of the civil service law in 1883, the system has been in uninterrupted operation under the National Government, and there are now about 50,000 places in the national service covered by the rules established under that law. The bulk of these places are those of the clerical force of various grades in the departments in Washington, in the Railway Mail Service, in the larger Custom Houses and Post Offices in the country, and in the Indian Service. Appointments to these places are made only after examinations which are accessible to all, and which subject the qualifications of the applicants for the places to be filled to appropriate tests. These examinations are, with a few exceptions, competitive—that is to say, only candidates who come out at the head of the list are certified for appointment. They are appointed at first only for a probationary period, and if they prove themselves efficient, the appointment is made final. From the whole proceeding political considerations are rigidly excluded. Inquiry into the party affiliation of the candidate is prohibited. Political recommendations are not accepted. There the machine boss, the party magnate, or committee have nothing to say. And in the offices so manned Democrats, Republicans, and Independents work harmoniously together, each one relying upon his efficiency in the discharge of official duty for continuance in office and for preferment.

### Progress of the Reform.

Since the establishment of this National League it has been customary to present in the annual address of its President a review of the progress of the reform and of the manner in which its principles have been observed by those in power. This league is essentially a non-partisan organization. Among its members are Republicans, Democrats, Independents, and, for aught I know, Populists, who cultivate whatever party affiliations they may choose with perfect freedom, and are united only in a common endeavor for one common object. In the pursuit of this object they judge and criticise the conduct of political parties, and of Presidents, department chiefs, and other public officers, only from one point of view—that of civil-service-reform principles; and if this judgment is to be of any value, it must with entire impartiality and justice, without fear or favor, apply to one party and its leaders the same rule that it applies to the other.

First, then, what is the attitude of our great political parties as to civil service reform? Both have made in their platforms most emphatic protestations and pledges in favor of the merit system, but neither has held those pledges to be of the same binding force with its pledges with regard to other subjects. In each party civil service reform has warm friends, and in each it has bitter enemies. On each side we find a great crowd of politicians who are far more in favor of civil service reform when they are in the opposition than when they are in power. What they loudly censure when in opposition they do themselves with alacrity when the spoils fall to them. Neither party can therefore be called a reform party. But neither would like to be looked upon as the opponent of reform. There are politicians enough in each cunningly to profess the civil service law, and periodically such attempts are made in Congress, as well as attempts merely to disturb its operation, or to filch a few places from its domain. But these attempts grow gradually weaker, the prospects of a repeal of the law become more and more hopeless, the politicians recognize more and more the necessity of submitting to the increasing force of public sentiment, and the political parties, after having plunged and kicked like unbroken mustangs, will soon pull quietly in the reform harness, public opinion holding the reins.

The present Congress, some partisan efforts in the contrary direction notwithstanding, has already done something substantial for the reform in giving to the United States Civil Service Commission, so far obliged to go begging at the doors of departments for help, its own clerical force, which has greatly increased its working capacity, and is reported to be a model of organization, discipline, and efficiency.

In reviewing the course of the present Administration we begin with its shortcomings, and then pass to the services it has rendered to our cause. While the so-called Presidential offices, as well as the Post Offices filled by the action of the Postmaster General, are not covered by the civil-service law, yet it was naturally assumed that an administration coming into the title of a reform Administration would, with regard to those places, do what in 1888 the Republican platform pledged the party and its candidate to do when it said "that the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments." This could mean only that all the offices filled by Executive appointment should cease to be party spoils, and that the non-political service should be given the character of a non-partisan service. How President Harrison and his Cabinet from that clear and emphatic pledge was at the time set forth by my lamented predecessor, George William Curtis—blessed be his memory—in words to which I have nothing to add.

But it was hoped that President Cleveland, who owed his elevation largely to the popular belief that he stood high above the ordinary politician's aspirations and practices, and who, therefore, enjoyed the advantage of an entirely independent position, would abstain from changes in the service not required by the public interest, or at least follow in a large number of cases the great example set by himself at the beginning of his first administration when he reappointed Mr. Pearson as Postmaster of New-York, irrespective of his party standing, merely in recognition of his fidelity and efficiency in the management of his office. This hope has so far not been fulfilled. The interference of members of Congress with the appointing power has been largely tolerated, and President Cleveland, like his predecessor, has been exposed to sharp animadversions as to the reasons for which favors in the way of appointments were granted or withheld.

It must not be overlooked, however, that, excepting the headlong overturning of the Consular Service, the changes have, on the whole, been less rapid than under the preceding administration. The President's adherence to the four years rule has had the beneficial effect of mitigating the scandals of the clean sweep, and of familiarizing politicians with the experience of seeing in Federal office men not in political harmony with the party in power. It has also, as before remarked, had the merit of furnishing a most striking demonstration of the inherent absurdity and viciousness of the four years rule itself by this very observance of it.

### Secretary Carlisle's Shortcomings.

As to the observance of the civil service law in the several departments of the National Government, the Treasury Department under Mr. Carlisle has, I regret to say, won an unenviable distinction. Beginning with an act of gross nepotism, his management has not only furnished the strongest proof of the necessity of putting the chiefs of division under the civil service rules, so as to protect those places, in the manifest interest of the service, against the encroachments of spoils politics, but in the matter of removals, reductions, and promotions shifts have been resorted to which, without perhaps violating the letter of the law, have run counter to its spirit in a manner but too well calculated to impair among the subordinates that reliance upon fidelity and efficiency for continuance in office and for promotion which is indispensable to uphold the morale of the force, and which prevails everywhere else in the classified service. In this respect the Treasury Department under Mr. Carlisle has conspicuously fallen below the standard maintained by his predecessors since the enactment of the civil service law.

In other departments a very gratifying progress is to be observed, notably in the Indian school service of the Interior Department, whose Superintendent, Mr. Hallmann, has recognized in the civil service law the best friend of his endeavors; in the Agricultural Department under Secretary Morton, where the civil service reform spirit has made perceptible advances; in the Navy Department, where Secretary Herbert, without being bound by the civil service law, has faithfully maintained the non-partisan labor system introduced by his predecessor, Mr. Tracy, and especially in the Post Office Department, which has been conducted by the Postmaster General, Mr. Bissell, as to the observance of the law in a manner entitled to the highest credit.

On the whole, it must in justice be said that, its shortcomings notwithstanding, President Cleveland's second Administration has materially advanced the reform cause. The President not only, when entering upon his office, invited Mr. Roosevelt, whose ability, zeal, watchfulness, and fearless energy have long been of conspicuous value in that position, to remain a member of the Civil Service Commission, but he has further strengthened the commission by filling a welcome vacancy in it by the appointment of Mr. Procter, a civil service reformer of tried earnestness and judgment.

He has by recent orders extended the operation of the civil service rules over several thousands of public servants who, until then, had stood outside of them. By the same orders he has effectually shut off many of the facilities which formerly existed for evading and circumventing the law. Further enlargements are soon to follow. He has done these things in the second year of his term, while formerly it seemed to be the Presidential custom to order such extensions only in the expiring hours by way of last will and testament. And, beyond this, he has caused the partisan activity of public officers very much to decrease, so that at present there is far less of this abuse than at any time since the civil service law went in force.

### Evasions of the New-York Law.

In New-York, too, there has been a civil service law on the statute book, covering the service of the State as well as that of the larger cities. It was enacted in 1883, under Mr. Cleveland's Governorship, and put in operation by him in good faith. But the lamb was at the tender mercies of the wolf while David B. Hill and Roswell P. Flower occupied the Governor's chair. The violations and evasions of the law became at last so daring and shameless that at the instance of the Civil Service Reform Associations, the State Senate ordered an inquiry, which mercilessly laid bare the misdoings of the unfaithful stewards. In the Cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, and, more recently, in Albany, the law has been loyally carried out by friendly authorities, and is bearing excellent fruits. In New-York City it fell into the hands of Tammany Hall, and I need not describe the sport that that band of political sharpers made of it. The Decalogue itself would become a farce if left for enforcement to the devil. But the arch-enemy of reform, David B. Hill, now rests under a monumental mountain of condemning votes; on the 1st of January next Roswell P. Flower will cease to be Governor of the State, and Tammany rule will end in the City of New-York. And then the civil service law, revived by the voice of the people, will there also become a living and beneficent force.

Indeed, in the State of New-York the reform cause has recently won a triumph that is unique. The late Constitutional Convention proposed the embodiment in the State Constitution of a clause making the introduction of the competitive merit system in the State and municipal service obligatory; the people have ratified the amendment, and thus in New-York civil service reform has obtained the sanction of a constitutional mandate.

But all these evidences of progress I regard as of less importance than the strength our cause has gained in public sentiment. Of this we had a vivid illustration when a year ago, upon the motion of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the Anti-Spoils League was set on foot for the purpose of opening communication and facilitating correspondence and, in case of need, concert of action with the friends of civil service reform throughout the country, and when, in a short space of time, about 10,000 citizens sent in their adhesion, representing nearly every State and Territory of the Union, and, in them, the most enlightened and influential classes of society.

More encouraging still is the circumstance that now for the first time we welcome at our annual meeting not only the familiar faces of old friends, but also representatives of other organizations—Good Government clubs, working for the purification of politics; Municipal Leagues, whose aim is the reform of municipal governments, and commercial bodies, urging the reform of our Consular Service. We welcome them with especial warmth, for their presence proves that at last the true significance of civil service reform is being appreciated in constantly widening circles. The Good Government Club understands that if the moral tone of our politics, national or local, is to be lifted up, the demoralizing element in the opposition than when they are in power. What they loudly censure when in opposition they do themselves with alacrity when the spoils fall to them. Neither party can therefore be called a reform party. But neither would like to be looked upon as the opponent of reform. There are politicians enough in each cunningly to profess the civil service law, and periodically such attempts are made in Congress, as well as attempts merely to disturb its operation, or to filch a few places from its domain. But these attempts grow gradually weaker, the prospects of a repeal of the law become more and more hopeless, the politicians recognize more and more the necessity of submitting to the increasing force of public sentiment, and the political parties, after having plunged and kicked like unbroken mustangs, will soon pull quietly in the reform harness, public opinion holding the reins.

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## INDIANS PROVE A FAILURE AS SOLDIERS

### The War Department Is Rapidly Weeding Them Out of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of War is making rapid progress in his policy of weeding out the Indian soldiers of the army who were enlisted under the last Administration as an experiment in civilization.

A sufficient number of red men to constitute two regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, have had military service under this experiment, which, in the opinion of army officers, has proved a woeful failure.

General orders have been issued, discharging from Troop L of the Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, Montana, Sergts. David Big Man and Twin, Saddler John Squint Eye, Privates Big Back, Black Crane, Philo Clark, Issues, Little Eagle, and Little Head, and from Troop L, Third Cavalry, now at Fort Meade, South Dakota, First Sergt. Big Boy, Farrier Big Feather, Wagoner George Half Cut, Privates Good Boy, Iron Shield, In-the-Camp, Job Left Hand, Louis Rattling Rib, and Magpie.

This will leave thirty-seven Indians in the cavalry at Fort Keogh, and fourteen in the cavalry at Fort Meade. At Fort Custer, forty-four cavalry Indians are still in the service, and at Omaha two infantrymen, while at Fort Sill there are still forty-two in the cavalry and forty-three in the infantry arm.

It is explained by army officers that whiskey has not so much to do with the failure to make good soldiers out of Indians as the fact that their polygamous customs render it impossible for them to remain at posts where they are denied all domestic relations. At Fort Sill, where there is a very large Indian settlement, and where the soldiers are enabled to visit their families, the Indians perform excellent service, and leave nothing to be desired from a military point of view. It is probable, therefore, that the cavalry and artillery companies at that post will be maintained.

### Two Letter Carriers Suspended.

Postmaster Dayton has suspended Letter Carriers Thomas F. Clark and Sidney B. Baker of Station C, Hudson and Bank Streets. The charges grew out of the divorce suit of Dr. Thomas N. Leib of 223 West Eighteenth Street, in which Clark was named as co-respondent. The facts developed at the trial of the divorce proceedings were brought to the notice of the Postmaster by Dr. Leib. Baker was a witness whose testimony incriminated both Clark and himself.

## A NEW HURRICANE SIGNAL ADOPTED

### Two Red Flags with Black Centres One Above the Other Will Warn Mariners Not to Leave Port.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following instructions:

In addition to the information and storm signals at present in use by this bureau, the adoption of an additional wind signal, to be known as the "Hurricane Signal," is hereby announced to take effect Jan. 1, 1895.

This signal will consist of two red flags with black centres displayed one above the other, and will be used to announce the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and the Northern Atlantic coast.

The flags will be the same as the one now used for the distinctive storm signal, the pennants being omitted. No distinctive night hurricane signal will be displayed, but when this signal is ordered during the day and is not lowered or changed before dark, the night storm signal will be displayed, the direction to be determined by the information contained in the message accompanying the order to hoist.

Whenever orders to hoist this signal are received at any Weather Bureau station every effort will be made by the officials and employes of the service to give the warnings the widest possible distribution, and all vessels will be notified that it is dangerous to leave port.

The bureau has been officially informed that the officers of the Customs Service, the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the Lighthouse Service will be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to assist the Weather Bureau in this matter by displaying the hurricane signal and by disseminating, so far as practicable, any information regarding storms and hurricanes that may be furnished them by this bureau. The flags for use in this connection will be furnished by this bureau.

Officials in charge of regular and wind-signal display stations will communicate with such of these officers as may be stationed in their vicinity and arrange for their effective co-operation in the carrying out of these instructions.

These signals will be ordered from this office, and the forecast official will, whenever practicable, submit them for the approval of the official in charge of the Forecast Division and the Chief of the bureau before sending them.

Orders for stations on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Michigan, and Huron will be sent through the official in charge at Chicago, Ill.

Weather Bureau officials in charge of stations will see that the information contained in these instructions is effectively disseminated among the shipping interests in their respective localities.

### St. Francis Xavier Alumni Retreat.

A three days' spiritual retreat conducted by the Jesuit Fathers began last evening in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, and will continue to-night and to-morrow night. The exercises are under the auspices of the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Association. The retreat is for men only. A special feature of the exercises is the singing of the hymns and responses by the congregation.

### Gone to Bring Back Foglia.

Detective Charles Formosa of Inspector McLaughlin's staff left yesterday for Natchez, Miss., to bring back Bernardi Foglia, the Italian ice cream maker who is under indictment here for the murder of his wife.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per steamship Fulda"); at 10 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Bellenden; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Strabo"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for ports of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Progreso, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 10:30 AM for Halifax, Yumuna, and Bermuda, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III."); at 11 AM for Netherland ports, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters must be directed "per Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Venezuela"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre. Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne."

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 PM and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1894.


### Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**International Navigation Co.'s Lines.**
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
**American Line for Southampton.**
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
**Red Star Line for Antwerp.**
Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM. Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 AM.
**International Navigation Company,**
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot. Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé. Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $150; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.